

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.



1325 F.
1915-16 A.D.

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*Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Nizam in the
Judicial, Police and General Departments—(Archæology).*

No. ²¹ 0 (Miscellaneous) of ^{1326 F} 1917 A D

DATED, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), 7TH AUGUST, 1917

SUBJECT.

Review of the Report on the working of the Archæological Department
for the year 1325 F. (1915-16 A.D.).

Personnel—Mr. G. Yazdani held office as Superintendent of Archæology throughout the year, in the course of which the Honorary Assistant for Epigraphy, Mr. T. Strinivas, resigned his appointment. The Superintendent speaks in high terms of Mr. Strinivas' services; and Government realize the fact that his resignation has been a distinct loss to the Department which he served so well in a purely honorary capacity. Mr. Yazdani is to be congratulated on having secured the help of Dr. L. D. Barnett, of the British Museum, who has kindly offered to edit some of the inscriptions which have been discovered in the Dominions.

2. *Tours*.—The diary of the Superintendent, which forms Appendix A of his report, shows that there has been a judicious combination of office and outdoor work; and considering the time which the inspection of monuments must necessarily occupy, Mr. Yazdani's literary output is creditable. The Superintendent toured in the Medak, Nalgunda, Warangal, Bidar and Aurangabad districts, and paid a short visit to Bijapur. The results of his tours have been embodied in his conservation notes.

3. *Conservation*.—Careful attention is being given to conservation work. Government have sanctioned estimates for a further programme of conservation at Ellora. At Ajanṭa Mr. Sayed Ahmad, an Indian artist, who assisted Lady Herringham in copying the frescoes, has been appointed as curator. Government have approved the measures proposed for the conservation of the Kālī Masjid and other monuments at Jalna; the Chor Gumbad and other buildings at Gulbarga; and for the Madrasa of Maḥmūd Gāwān, a unique relic from the days of Ferishta, the Rangin Maḥall, Sola Khamb Mosque, Takht Maḥall and Zenana Palaces at Bidar. Estimates are being prepared for the tombs of the Bahmani kings at Āshṭūr, and measures for the conservation of the Golconda Fort are under consideration. Further, the Ecclesiastical Department has been addressed about the conservation of the tomb of Mir 'Ābid Chīn Qalich Khān, grandfather of the first Nizāmu-l-Mulk.

4. *Excavation*.—The megalithic remains at Maula 'Alī form the subject of an interesting note by the Superintendent.

5. *Epigraphy*.—Some more inscriptions have been discovered at Nāgaī, in the Gulbarga district, and at Rajkonda in the Nalgunda district. The most important item under this head is the Daulatabad plates of Jagadēkamalla of the later Chalukya dynasty, which supply the earliest date (May A.D. 1017) of the reign of that king. A monograph on this subject, by Messrs. D. R. Bhandarkar and K. N. Dikshit of Bombay, is in the press. Important Kakatya inscriptions from Pakhal, Ramappa and Upparpalli are being deciphered by Dr. L. D. Barnett, and the Golconda Fort inscriptions are being published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, of which Mr. Yazdani is the editor.

6. *Numismatics*.—In the course of the year 9 gold coins were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act, viz. 8 of the Vijayanagar Rajas, Kṛishṇa Deva, Achyuta Rāya and Sadāśiva, dating between A.D. 1509 and 1573, and an anonymous half-pagoda, which may be referred to the second or third century A.D. A horde of copper coins has been acquired also: they have not yet been deciphered.

7. *Museum*.—This institution will come into existence as soon as the services of a suitable curator can be obtained. The chief feature of the museum will be its economic section.

8. *Hyderabad Archæological Society*.—The society had a successful year, in the course of which it published the first and second numbers of its *Journal*. In September 1916 the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident at Hyderabad, was elected President of the Society, vice the Founder and first President, Sir Alexander Pinhey, deceased.

9. *Expenditure*.—The total expenditure of the Department during the year was: maintenance, H.S. Rs. 16,261 (B.G. Rs. 13,938); conservation etc., H.S. Rs. 32,252 (B.G. Rs. 28,502). Details are given in Appendices B and C of the Report. In the previous year, i.e. from April 1914 to October 1915 (Kḥwurdād 1323 to Ābān 1324 F.) H.S. Rs. 26,276 (B.G. Rs. 22,522) were spent on maintenance and H.S. Rs. 21,192 (B.G. Rs. 18,165) on conservation.

10. *Photographs*.—Photographs to the number of 134 were taken during the year, covering a fairly wide range of subjects. A novel feature of Mr. Yazdani's report of last year was the illustration of some type specimens of the architecture of the Deccan. In the report under review he has continued this useful practice by reproducing specimens of early Deccan mosques, Quṭb Shāhi mosques and tombs, and Deccan Forts and temples; the illustrations being of monuments at Gulbarga, Jālṇa, Golconda, Ittagī, Upparpalli, Palampet and Warangal.

11. *Publications*.—The publications of the Department, including maps, etc., during the year were:—

(a) *Annual Report* for 1914-15.

(b) *Asokan Edict of Maski*.

(c) Two articles by Mr. Yazdani on the Monuments of the Deccan, in the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archæological Society.

(d) A paper on Bidar by Mr. Yazdani for the *Annual Report* (1914-15) of the Director-General of Archaeology in India.

No. 78.

FROM

G YAZDANI, Esq., M.A.,
*Superintendent of Archæology,
His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.*

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial, Police and General Departments.

Dated Hyderabad (Dn.), the 22nd March, 1917.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith two copies of the Report on the working of the Archæological Department for the year 1915-16 A.D. (1325 Fasli).

A set of the photographs taken during the year under report has already been submitted to Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. YAZDANI,
Superintendent.

Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad State

for

1915-16 A.D. (1325 F.).

In the year under report there has been no change in the personnel of the **Personnel.** Department, except the resignation of Mr. T. Strinivas from the Honorary post of Assistant Superintendent of Archæology for Epigraphy. Mr. Strinivas' tenure of service in the Dominions was marked by an enthusiastic devotion to his self-imposed duties and a passionate love for his subject. During a short time he was able to bring to light a number of antiquities and epigraphs at Gārīa, Kulpak, Nāgai and Qandhār, and the severance of his connection with the Department is a distinct loss to it. But, fortunately, Dr. L. D. Barnett of the British Museum, whose deep interest in the epigraphy of the Dominions is well known, has generously promised to lend his valuable assistance in the decipherment of important mural records, and through the good offices of Sir John Marshall, whose help the Department cannot fully acknowledge, the scholarship of Indian Sanskritists—Messrs. Krishna Sastri and D. R. Bhandarkar—has more than once been placed at the disposal of His Highness' Government.

My tours extended to Medak, Nalgonda, Warangal, Bidar, Aurangabād and **Tours.** Raichūr districts, and by the special permission of Government I spent a few days at Bijapur also. My visit to the last-mentioned place was of the utmost use to me in studying the Bidar monuments, and in placing them in their correct perspective in relation to other South Indian Muslim monuments. The details of my tours are given in my diary published herewith (*vide* Appendix A).

The fine monuments of Bidar have been carefully examined, and a detailed **Conservation.** programme of repairs to them has been approved by Government. The most important monument there is the Madrasa of Maḥmūd Gāwān, comprising the mosque, the library hall, the lecture rooms, the professors' lodgings and the students' cubicles. The front of the building is decorated with tiles of various colours, and is flanked with two lofty minarets, which rise to a height of 100 feet. The form of the minarets, like that of Chānd Minar of Daulatābād, shows distinct Persian influence, especially as regards the apex and the balconies. The Madrasa was in a flourishing condition in the time of Firishṭa, staffed as it was by professors and divines from the most distant countries of Asia, and equipped

with a library of 3,000 manuscripts. In 1696 A.D., the building suffered great damage from lightning which deprived it of half of its front and half of the southern wing. Through the neglect of several centuries this superb monument has fallen into a shameful state of dilapidation ; but adequate measures are now being taken to make the existing portions of the building structurally sound, and to improve their appearance by the removal of debris and rubble walls from the interior, the excavation of the high plinth, and the levelling and turfing of the surrounding lands.

In the Bidar Fort the Rangīn Maḥall is a picturesque monument of the Barīd Shāhī kings. It consists of several vaulted apartments decorated with enamels and mother-o'-pearl work. The Royal Room (Shāh Nishīn) had a hall in front of it, supported on exquisitely carved wooden pillars which were also beautifully painted and gilded. The paintings and gilt have unfortunately all disappeared, and the carvings as well have been concealed under a thick coat of white-wash which had been applied strenuously for over a quarter of a century. In removing the plaster from the carvings it was feared that the use of strong chemicals might prove deleterious to the wood, and consequently the matter was referred to the Director General of Archaeology and to several expert chemists for opinion. They have suggested that a weak solution of acetic acid may be found useful in removing the plaster from the pillars without causing any injury to the fine carving beneath ; but when the plaster has been removed the action of the acid should be stopped by washing the whole of the surface with a weak solution of soda carbonate in water.

Another important building in the Fort, the conservation of which has been recommended to Government on an extensive scale, is the Solā Khamb Mosque. The architecture of the monument is grand yet solemn, quite in keeping with the Islamic idea of a place of worship. The building has several historical associations, not the least interesting among them being the recital of the Khutbāh in the name of Shājahān in 1656, on the conquest of Bidar Fort by Aurangzeb. The mosque has suffered considerable structural detriment in the past, and some of the fissures in the roof and the wall appear threatening.

A note upon requisite measures of conservation, which consist of resetting loose masonry, exposing the plinths and the removal of rank vegetation, has also been approved by Government in respect of the Zenana palaces and the Takht Maḥall. The latter building was the Throne Hall of the great Bahmanī kings and recalls the memory of many a scene of mirth and joy. To extol the magnificence of the Hall the poet Ādhari composed the following quatrain :—

“ How grand is this strongly built palace,
Through the excessive loftiness of which, the sky is but as a step at its
threshold.
'Tis an impropriety to compare it with Heaven ;
Verily, it is the palace of the Lord of the Universe, Aḥmad Bahman
Shāh.”

At a distance of two miles from Bidar, in the village called Āshtūr, lie the tombs of the Bahmanī kings, which are twelve in number. They have a uniform

style—standing on square bases surmounted by bulbous domes, some of which are of gigantic dimensions. The chief interest of the tombs, however, lies in their rich decoration of enamels and paintings. Several of these tombs have fallen badly out of repair, and immediately after my inspection in December, 1915 (Bailman, 25 F.) I submitted a report on their conservation, which has since been approved by Government, and the estimates are under preparation in the Public Works Department.

Among the buildings of Bidar the tomb of 'Alī Barīd possesses a unique interest for students of Indian architecture on account of its perfect proportions. Another feature of this monument is the large side openings which admit to the interior of the building a large volume of light and air, thus differing from other Muslim tombs, where the interiors are generally kept dark and enclosed, in order to give them a sombre aspect. This monument is in good preservation, but to show it to full advantage it has been proposed to improve its surroundings by laying down turf and flower-beds. Similar measures have also been proposed in respect of the tombs of Khān Jahān Barīd, Amīr Barīd and 'Alī Barīd II.

Passing on to the Gulbarga district, I noticed in my last year's Report the discovery of the remains of a Hindu temple found buried under the ramparts of the Fort. The remains were exposed under my instructions, but the result has proved contrary to my expectation, and what were considered the *mandaps* of an old temple turned out to be guard-rooms on either side of an old gateway of the Fort, which was probably blocked for purposes of defence. These guard-rooms are similar in design to those attached to the Eastern Gate of the Fort, and have been built of masonry originally belonging to old Hindu temples.

Inside the Fort, besides the Great Mosque, the only remains of any architectural interest are the two rows of rooms on either side of the road leading from the Western Gate. The roofs of these rooms are outwardly pyramidal, quite characteristic of the architecture of the period. They are now occupied by Arabs who are living there with their *zenanas* and have made the locality extremely filthy. The evacuation of the rooms has been approved by Government, and when that is effected, it is intended to repair thoroughly the rooms and the road between them, so as to make an attractive passage to the interior of the Fort.

A note has also been submitted to Government on the conservation of the interesting monument called the Chor Gumbad. Local tradition attributes this name to the quondam occupation of the monument by robbers; but the building has a set of rooms arranged in a labyrinth '*Bhūl bhulayyān*' so common in Indian Muslim architecture. The name Chor Gumbad, I am inclined to think, refers rather to this arrangement than to its association with thieves. The monument is of considerable dimensions; the interior, which consists of a hall only in the ground flat, measures 74 × 66 ft., and the dome rises to a height of about 100 ft. from the ground. There are turrets at the four corners of the building, surmounted by small kiosks. The Chor Gumbad is a picturesque feature in the landscape of Gulbarga, its large dome being visible from a distance of several

miles. The building is structurally sound, but to give it an air of neatness such measures as the relaying of the floor, the repairs of the *jali* screens, the renewal of the decayed plaster and the fencing and tidying of the compound were recommended to Government, and have subsequently been approved.

In the Gulbarga district, a place of great interest to the antiquary, is the old town of Nāgai, an important provincial seat in the time of the later Chalukya dynasty. The place has been visited by several scholars, Hultzsch, Sastri, etc.; but no one has thoroughly explored the site, which holds a vast treasure of antiquities. Mr. R. Narasimhaiah in his last *Annual Report* (1914-15) has noticed the contents of a Chalukyan inscription from Nāgai, an estampage of which was sent to him by Mr. T. Strinivas, my Honorary Assistant, through his father-in-law, Mr. Rajagopal Pillai. During my visit to the place I was able to find five new large records, and subsequently corresponded with various scholars regarding their decipherment. The late Dr. Fleet, who was also consulted in the matter, evinced very great interest in the epigraphs, but in view of his failing health as also of other calls on his leisure he was unable to undertake the editing of the inscriptions and advised me to entrust the work to a scholar who had more time at his disposal. It is in such matters that the Department badly feels the need of an Assistant for Epigraphy, because the decipherment of the inscriptions of the Dominions will go a long way towards filling up the lacunæ which at present exist in the history of Southern India.

Another ruined town similar to Nāgai is Rajkonda in the Nalgonda district, situated about thirty-five miles south-east of Hyderabad. Mr. T. Strinivas has written a detailed article on the antiquities of the place, which is published in the *Journal of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society* (July, 1916). Rajkonda has seven unpublished inscriptions in Telugu, and the mist of uncertainty which hangs over the history of the town may be, in part, removed when these records are fully deciphered. There is also a Muslim inscription there dated 889 A.H. (1484 A.D.), during the reign of Maḥmūd Shāh Bahmanī. I have appended a translation of the inscription to Mr. Strinivas' article. It is in Arabic and records the erection of a mosque by one Malik An-Ni'mat, son of Mubarak. The mosque into which the inscription is built seems to have been originally a Hindu temple, and Malik An-Ni'mat was obviously the Bahmanī governor who converted the temple into a mosque.

In Hyderabad and its suburbs the outstanding feature of the year's work is the survey of the historical monuments of the Golconda Fort. A map showing all the archæological buildings has been published to enable the antiquary to study the various monuments and sites with convenience. The recommendation of conservation measures had been deferred till the preparation of the map; but now that it is ready, a systematic campaign is in contemplation for the thorough repair of these important monuments.

At a distance of four miles to the south of Golconda lies the historic tomb of Mīr 'Ābid Chīn Qalīch Khān, the grandfather of the first Nizāmu-l-Mulk. It stands within an enclosure where some other members of the Āsafya family have been buried. In the second siege of Golconda Fort by the Imperial troops one

of Mir 'Ābid's hands was blown off by a cannon ball, and he succumbed to the injury within three days. A note has been communicated to the Ecclesiastical Department on the conservation of the monument.

In the vicinity of the tomb of Qalich Khān the remains of earth-works thrown up by the army of Aurangzeb to bombard the Golconda Fort from the south, from which side they ultimately succeeded in capturing the Fort, may still be seen.

At Ellora, extensive operations have been carried out which have added greatly to the general appearance of the monuments there. Sir John Marshall visited the caves in January, 1916 (Isfandār 1325 F.) and was fully satisfied with the repairs already executed, but, in order to exhibit these fine monuments to full advantage, as also to make their structural condition absolutely sound, he proposed a further programme of conservation, which has subsequently been approved by Government, and estimates are now being prepared by the Public Works Department based on it. The principal items of conservation recommended by Sir John Marshall consist of (1) an improved drainage in caves IV—VII, X, XIV, XVI, XIX A, XXX and XXXI, (2) the replacement of ill-constructed pillars and props, which were inserted a few years ago and detracted from the appearance of the monuments, by new piers of well-chiselled masonry, aligned as far as possible with the old columns, in caves V—VII, XIV—XV and XXXIV, (3) the repair to the top floor of the gallery on the south side of the Kailāśa, (4) the repair to the upper storey of the gateway of the same cave, which is in a perilous state, and (5) the retention of the great mass of rock which is slipping from its bed on the west side of the court in the Indra Sabha.

At Ajaṇṭa the new feature of the year's work is the appointment of a Curator, whose duty on the one hand is to stop the possibility of acts of vandalism, such as removing the frescoes or disfiguring the paintings, on the other to offer facilities to students of Indian art to study the frescoes. Mr. Sayyid Ahmad, who has been appointed to the post of the Curator, is an artist of great promise. He was one of the party of Indian painters who helped Lady Herringham in copying the Ajaṇṭa frescoes. Mr. Sayyid Ahmad's work in Lady Herringham's book is of considerable merit, and shows a trained eye and a well-practised hand.

At Jalnā (or Jalnāpūr), a town of considerable importance in the Muslim period of the history of the Deccan, there are some interesting mosques of the mixed Hindu and Muslim style. One of these, the Mosque of Ilāhdād Khān (Pl. I), contains pillars carved in the Hindu style. The mosque, according to the inscription built into it, was constructed by Muḥammad b. Malik-Ghiyāth-u-d-dīn of Kirman, a governor of the Quṭb Shāhī kingdom, 985 A.H. (1577 A.D.).¹

The fort at Jalnā is a modern structure built by Qābil Khān in 1147 A.H.

¹ The inscription is as follows:—

بنا کرد این مسجد را محمد بن ملک غیاث الدین کرمانی فی سنه ۹۸۵ هجری

(1734 A.D.) during the reign of Muhammad Shah.¹ It is constructed of small bricks and is now in a ruinous condition. At Jalnā another interesting monument, the conservation of which has been approved by Government, is the Kālī Masjid, so called on account of the free use of black basalt in its masonry. According to the inscription carved over the doorway of the mosque it was built by Jamshed Khān in 985 A.H. (1577 A.D.).²

In July, 1916 (Shahriwar, 25 Māsī) I visited the remains at Patancheru, eighteen miles North-West of Hyderabad. The place seems to have been once an important centre of Jaina worship, because some colossal statues (10 to 14 feet in length) of Mahavira and other Tirthankaras are lying about in different parts of the town, and new images are said to be discovered by the inhabitants of the place while digging the earth for laying foundations. At the North-Western extremity of the town there is a mound over which houses have been built. At the back of the houses some beautiful Hindu images are lying. It appears from the architectural remains in the Northern part of the Deccan—Ellora, Bodhan (Nizāmābād), Warangal, etc.—that the attitude of the ruling princes in these parts was favourable to the Jaina religion from the 7th to the 10th century, A.D., and the faith was in a flourishing condition. But later on a different spirit seems to have prevailed, and the worshippers of Śiva and Viṣṇu either ruthlessly destroyed the Jaina temples or converted them into shrines of their own faith. The temples of Patancheru evidently met a similar fate at the hands of the devout Brahman, and no vestige of them now remains except the large statues which are found buried in mounds or under the Brahmanical constructions.

In February (Farwardin) excavations were conducted by me at the instance of Sir John Marshall near Maulā 'Alī. The object of the operations was to examine a group of the megalithic remains, a subject in which several members of the Hyderabad Archæological Society are interested, especially Mr. L. Munn and Dr. E. H. Hunt, who are very enthusiastic in their investigations. Remains of this type exist in Gulbarga, Raichūr, Nālgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar and Nizāmābād districts of the Dominions, and reports about them were communicated to Colonel Meadows Taylor in the early fifties, which were subsequently incorporated in his valuable contributions to the *Journals* of the Bombay Branch

¹ The inscription over the outer gate of the Fort :—

الله اکبر
قابلی خان امیر
مکان نیکو ساخت سنه ۱۱۴۷ هجری

The inscription over the inner gate of the Fort :—

در عهد سلطنت محمد شاه
قلعه ترتیب کرد قابل خان
طپل دین را نظام الملک نواخت
نقلی شد ندا که نیکو ساخت
۱۱۴۷ هجری

² The date given in figures at the end of the inscriptions does not tally with that contained in the chronogram. The inscription reads as follows :—

بنا کرد جمشید خان مسجدی
یقین هر که آنجا گذارد نماز
خدایش به بخشد جزای بخیر
کند از برایش دعای بخیر
ز تاریخ آن کردم از وی سوال
بگفتا بنا کردم بنای بخیر
۹۸۵ هجری

of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Royal Irish Academy. The remains, as regards their form and contents, are identical with those in Southern India, on which a vast literature exists from the pens of Captain Mackenzie, Rev. Maurice Phillips, Messrs. J. Wallhouse and Congreve, and Captain Robert Cole in the earlier days, and Messrs. Bruce Foote, Breeks, Rea and Longhurst in later times. These scholars have classified the remains as follows :—

- (1) *Cairns*. Tumuli of various heights and dimensions, made of earth and loose stones, containing a stone or clay coffin¹, or urn laid at various depths, and having a single or double ring of stones on the surface.
- (2) *Cromlechs*. Stone circles containing a stone coffin partly or fully visible.
- (3) *Dolmens*. Stone coffins built on the surface of the earth with one side having a hole or being completely open.
- (4) *Avenues*. Squares arranged in vertical or diagonal lines, bearing wide stone slabs in their middle.

The remains at Maula 'Ali fall under the first and the second classes, the Northern group of which may be styled 'cairns', and the Western 'cromlechs.' Some of these remains were opened by Dr. Bell for Colonel Meadows Taylor; but no report of the excavations is available now, except a brief note in the latter's paper published in the *J.B.R.A.S.*

Our operations were confined to the northern group only, which stands on barren, rocky country and occupies an area of thirty to forty acres. The cairns are of various sizes, eight to thirty-three feet in diameter, and where the stone circles and the tumuli have not been disturbed, they rise two to four feet above the surface of the earth. The stones of the *circle* are roughly hewn, and, in most cases, they are twenty-four in number; where the ring is too small to take in twenty-four stones, the remainder are placed inside the circle. The loose stone and earth packing was found to a depth of from four to six feet, when the top slab of the cist, which stood in the middle of the cairn, was reached. Pottery and other articles were generally not found above this level, but in one instance a number of earthen *surahis* (water flagons), small pots, cups, saucers, and an iron ring, obviously belonging to a hatchet, were discovered under the loose stone and earth packing immediately over the cist. The *surahis* are black polished pottery and are well shaped, differing slightly in form from the modern *surahis* of the Deccan.

Each cist consisted of six slabs, four forming the four walls, and the other two the lid and the base. The side slabs protruded on either side of the head and foot slabs which were fitted in between them. The side slabs varied from six to ten feet in length, and were five to seven and a half feet in height. The cists from inside measured six and a half to three and a half feet in length, four to two feet in breadth, and six and a quarter to four feet in depth. The cists

¹ Similar coffins have been noticed by George Rawlinson in the old tombs of Chaldæa (vide *The Five Great Monarchies*, Vol. I, pp. 108—111). Also see the *Dolmens and Burial Mounds in Japan*, by W. Gowland, wherein some terra-cotta sarcophagi are illustrated which are analogous to the clay coffins of the Deccan.

² In the Madras Presidency corpses have sometimes been found over the cist containing another corpse within it. Such cases indicate a second burial. But no corpse was discovered over the cist at Maula 'Ali.

were oriented North with slight inclinations to East and West, probably due to the surmise of the buriers of the dead in determining the true North.

Around the cist, on a level with the floor (eight to thirteen feet below the natural ground level), pottery of various sizes and forms was found. There were pots, small and large, with ring stands, cups, saucers, dishes and censers, which were identical in form and manufacture with those dug out in Southern India.¹ The largest pots were about five and a half feet in diameter, and two and three-quarters feet in height, and the smallest were only a few inches in circumference. The mouth of the pot had both plain and ornamental designs, and they were red as well as black in colour. The surface of the smaller vessels had a sort of glaze, but experts have decided that it was merely polished by rubbing it with the juice of Tuthi or *Abutilon Indicum*, a mucilaginous juice, somewhat like gum, that is used in India at the present day to give a gloss to black earthenware. The surface can be scratched with a knife though it resists moisture. After rubbing the surface with the juice the vessel was again fired and a species of smear was thus produced which resisted acids and water. But on examining the edges of broken vessels no thickness of glaze either outside or inside was observed.² The pottery bears considerable resemblance to the pottery found in similar tombs in Egypt, Chaldaea and Assyria, although the clay there is much finer, and in India the use of handles is altogether avoided. The analogy, however, as regards a vessel, shaped like a large champagne glass, which I have called 'censer', is complete.³ The offering of incense to the dead was one of the ceremonial rites of the Egyptians, and some archæologists, on the strength of some paintings in Egyptian tombs, where persons are represented with long pipes blowing incense into the sarcophagii through an aperture, are led to believe that a similar ceremonial existed in India, and that the holes in dolmens were for the purpose of offering incense at different periods.⁴ The pottery was found arranged in rather a curious way—sometimes in clusters, sometimes in rows of single pots. Small pots, saucers and cups were dug out from the interior of the cist, which probably contained food for the dead for his journey in the next world. Through percolation of rain-water during many a century fine earth had been washed into the cist, and the original contents being mixed up with the earth had so disintegrated, that it was difficult to analyse their composition.

The weapons which were discovered consisted of iron knives, daggers, hatchets and axes. The daggers and knives were found within easy reach of the right hand of the corpse. Hatchets were discovered outside the cist, either to the left side or near the head slab. The weapons are similar in form and manufacture to those dug out in the tumuli in other parts of India.⁵ In one cairn a small

¹ See *Catalogue of Prehistoric Antiquities, Adichanallur and Perumbair*, Pls. VI—X; *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. II, plates facing pages 226 and 227; and *Prehistoric Art*, by E. A. Parkyn, p. 217, fig. 243.

² Vide *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. II, p. 224, and *Catalogue of Prehistoric Antiquities of Adichanallur and Perumbair*, Preface, p. iv.

³ See *The Five Great Monarchies*, Vol. I, p. 115, and *Catalogue of Antiquities of Adichanallur*, Pl. VIII, figs. 3 and 22.

⁴ Vide *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. III, p. 278.

⁵ Vide *Catalogue of Prehistoric Antiquities of Adichanallur*, Pls. III—IV; *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. II, p. 277; and *J.H.A.S.* 1916, Part II, pl. XLVII.

circular iron lamp supported on three bars was found to the left (west) of the cist. In another a metal cup (79 % copper, 21 % tin) was discovered at the northern extremity of the cairn. Another find of great interest was the fragments of a copper (probably bronze) bell which were dug up inside the cist of the cairn containing the three-legged iron-lamp. The bell was an object of superstitious regard among the Celto-Scythian people, who buried it in their graves. In earlier days Captain Doria also dug out two bells, one at Maulā 'Alī and the other at Narkailpalli, and sent them to Colonel Meadows Taylor.

The individual tumuli in this large group, which must have remained a burial ground for several centuries, obviously belong to different periods. In our excavations the largest cairns proved to be the oldest, and the skeletons in them had either completely decayed or were in such stages of decay, as to make a study of the skull or the bones impossible. However, by the outlines of the decayed bone it could be determined that the dead were interred in the 'protracted' position, and that the length of the body was 5' 4" to 5' 6". In one of the smaller cairns the remains of the skeleton were found in a somewhat better state of preservation, but still very friable. With the help of an expert it may be possible to take useful measurements of the skull.













In June (Amurdād) a trip to Raigīr, where Mr. L. Munn had previously made excavations, was arranged by Dr. E. H. Hunt and some other members of the Hyderabad Archæological Society, and I accompanied them. The tumuli at Raigīr were of the same type as those at Maulā 'Alī, North group, and the finds apparently presented no extraordinary features. The pots dug out from the cairn were taken to Hyderabad by me, and while cleaning them I noticed peculiar marks on them. I brought them to the notice of Mr. A. Hydari, and, later on, also to that of the Hyderabad Archæological Society, in a meeting held on the 29th June, 1916 (24th Amurdād, 1325 F.).

In the beginning there was some suspicion as to the origin of the marks; but when I pointed out similar marks on the pottery which was brought to the meeting by Dr. Hunt, and had been previously cleaned by him, my discovery gained confidence. The matter was subsequently referred to Sir John Marshall and several other scholars in the country and abroad. After a careful examination of the marks Sir John Marshall thought that the discovery might lead to interesting results, and advised me to inspect the collection of prehistoric antiquities in the Madras Museum, with a view to ascertain whether marks of this type existed on the pottery there, and if so, to make a systematic collection of them. I propose to pay a visit to the Madras Museum in early November, and have asked for the sanction of Government for the purpose.

The marks seem to have been scratched with a sharp-pointed instrument probably in imitation of a primitive custom which prevailed in ancient countries, to wit in Assyria, where the characters were impressed on unbaked terra-cotta cylinders and tables with a small cuneiform stylus. The marks occur in groups of three, and their arrangement on the circular surface of the pottery—each mark occurring at a distance of 120 degrees from the other—is somewhat peculiar. But they bear a striking resemblance to some of the Pālī letters and also to the

old Cretan, Mycenian, Etruscan and Lybian characters. There is considerable evidence from independent sources of the intimate connection of the inhabitants of Ancient India with the people of Assyria, Chaldæa, Babylonia, Egypt and the Mediterranean countries, and it is not unlikely that when these marks are carefully studied and arranged they will add their quota of proof in that connection.

The marks as hitherto noticed may be copied thus¹ :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
					
7	8	9	10	11	12
					

Of the inscriptions discovered during the year the most important records are the Daulatābād plates, of Jagadēkamalla, the existence of which was reported to the Department by Mr. D. B. Kamat, Assistant Inspector of Schools, in the Aurangabād District. I immediately borrowed the plates from the owner, a *baniya*, through the good offices of Nawab Barzoo Jang, Subedar, Aurangabād, and arranged with Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar regarding their decipherment. The plates will be published as No. 2 of the *Hyderabad Archæological Series*. Their chief interest lies in the fact that they give the earliest date (May, 1017 A.D.) of the reign of king Jagadēkamalla of the later Chalukya dynasty.

The important Kakatya inscriptions of Pakhal, Ramappa and Uparpalli which were briefly noticed some time ago by Dr. Hultsch, have been carefully copied by me, and a set of their estampages forwarded for decipherment to Dr. L. D. Barnett, who has evinced great interest in the epigraphy of His Highness' Dominions. It may be interesting to note that the Hyderabad Archæological Society in appreciation of Dr. Barnett's scholarly writings on Deccan epigraphy have elected him an Honorary Member of the Society.

In the domain of research in Muslim epigraphy a noteworthy feature is the publication of the nine Golconda Fort inscriptions in the ensuing number of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*. Only two of these inscriptions have hitherto been noticed, and the rest are now being deciphered for the first time. Among the new inscriptions one is of great importance, because it describes the first siege of Golconda by Prince Muḥammad (son of Aurangzeb) in 1656 A.D., and states that the gallant defence of the Fort under General Musā Khān and the death of Mīr-i-Mīrān of the Imperial army by a shot from the Deccan guns, was the principal cause of the conclusion of the peace. Some of the inscriptions are interest-

¹ Several of these marks may be the same, the variations due to the carelessness of the engraver.

* Since writing the Report many new marks have been noticed and a detailed paper on them has been contributed to the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archæological Society, 1917, pp. 55-7.

ing from a paleographical point of view, their models being designed by Persian calligraphists.

A discovery of some historical interest was that of nine gold coins and a horde of copper *dabs*, which was reported to me by the Taluqdar of Parbhani. A request has been made to Government to acquire the coins for the Department. The legends, etc., of the gold coins have been described in Appendix G; the *dabs* have not been carefully examined yet. Numismatics.

Owing to the war the Hyderabad Museum is not yet a *fait accompli*, although the preliminaries regarding this much-needed institution were settled in the early part of last year. The chief difficulty is to secure, on a moderate pay, the services of a suitable person for the post of the Curator, because much of the success of the institution will depend upon the knowledge, experience and energy of its first Curator. The chief feature of the Museum will be its economic side, and the Curator, therefore, besides possessing some artistic taste generally, must have a first-hand knowledge of the crafts and industries of the country. Government have sought the advice of several experts in the matter, and it is hoped that a qualified person will soon be appointed to the post. Museum.

The Hyderabad Archæological Society had a most successful year; nine meetings being held and several valuable papers read. The transactions of the Society have been published in the form of a *Journal*, two numbers of which were issued during the year. It is a great pleasure to record the fact that the earnest and unpretentious work of this institution has been highly commended by *savants* in India and abroad. In September, 1916 (Ābān 1325 F.), the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E., whose interest in the preservation of monuments in other parts of India is well known, was elected to the office of the President of the Society, which had fallen vacant owing to the lamentable death of Sir Alexander Pinhey. Hyderabad Archæological Society.

The publications issued during the year under report were as follows :— Publications.

- (1) *Annual Report*, 1914-15 A.D. (1323-24 Fasli).
- (2) *The Asokan Edict of Maski*, Monograph No. 1, Hyderabad Archæological Series.
- (3) *The Golconda Survey Map* (in two sheets).

Besides this, the Superintendent contributed two articles to the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archæological Society, one detailed paper on the monuments of Bidar to the *Annual Report* of the Director General of Archæology, Part II, 1914-15, and two essays on Islamic records to the ensuing number of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*.

Seventy-two new volumes have been added to the library of the Department, of which twenty have been purchased and the rest are donations from different governments, learned societies, and private bodies. On the constitution of the Department the Assistant Financial Minister was pleased to transfer a large number of the earlier volumes of the *Journal Asiatique* and the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, belonging to the old Gazetteer Library, to the Department. But as these volumes are not continuous and as the issues for the last ten or twelve years are altogether wanting, the Department, in view of the importance Library.

of these publications, is anxious to complete their sets. To achieve this object the annual grant of B.G. Rs. 500 for books is not adequate, especially when we consider the high prices of books on Indian archæology. During the year under report more than B.G. Rs. 400 were spent on the purchase of only five books, (1) Lady Herringham's *Ajanta Frescoes*, (2-3) Fergusson's *Cave Temples of India* and *Architecture of Hindostan*, (4) Coomaraswami's *Rajput Paintings*, and (5) *Monographs on Archæology and Epigraphy*, published by the Bombay Government. It is therefore requested that a separate grant of B.G. Rs. 1,000 be sanctioned by Government to complete the sets of the above-mentioned *Journals*.

One hundred and twenty-one photographs have been taken and a complete set of them has been, as usual, submitted to Government. Several of these photographs, typical of the style of the Architecture and Sculpture of Dekhan, have been reproduced in this *Report*, because last year's endeavour to popularise the study of Indian Archæology by illustrative plates with suitable chronological hints, has proved to be useful. A list of the negatives is given in Appendix E.

During the year seven large architectural drawings and two survey maps have been prepared. The latter relate to the historical buildings of Golconda Fort and the North Group of Maulā 'Alī cairns respectively, and have been worked out by the Municipal Survey Party under my instructions. Of the architectural drawings the plans and sections of the Anwā Temple and the Bibī-ka-Maqbarā have been prepared by Mr. Nizamu-d-din, Assistant Engineer, Aurangabad. A complete list of the drawings and survey maps is given in Appendix F.

The expenditure on the conservation and survey of monuments amounted to O.S. Rs. 33,252-8-6 (B.G. Rs. 28,502-2-9). The total amount of Government grant O.S. Rs. 50,000 could not be fully utilised, as estimates for many a work were prepared late in the year and further delay was caused in obtaining the necessary sanction from the Financial Department. A detailed statement of the the expenditure is given in Appendix C.

During the year under report a sum of O.S. Rs. 16,261-4-9 (B.G. Rs. 13,938-4-0) has been spent on the maintenance of the Department. The detail of the expenditure is given in Appendix B.

In the early part of November, I propose to visit the Madras Museum with a view to study the prehistoric antiquities there, as also to ascertain whether the pottery in that collection bears 'marks' similar to those noticed on the earthen pots discovered at Raigir, and, if so, to make a systematic collection of them. The latter part of November and the first half of December will be spent in surveying the old monuments at Pakhal, Palampet, Borlapalli and Uparpalli, which have hitherto not been fully noticed by archæologists. These places were important political and religious centres in the palmy days of the Kakatya dynasty of Warangal, and they possess monuments and records of very great interest to the architect and the historian. In January I intend to visit Biloli (Nanded), Jalnā, Ellora, Pāithan, and other places of archæological interest in the Aurangābād district. February will be devoted to the opening of cairns in various parts of the Dominions, and March, as usual, to the writing of the *Annual Report*. In the hot

weather or rainy season it is intended, if practicable, to explore some Taluqas of the Raichūr and Bidar districts, which abound in remains of great antiquity.

I should be lacking in my duty if I were to conclude this report without acknowledging the assistance which I have received freely from all the officials of the State, whenever I have had occasion to approach them in connection with my work. In particular I am indebted to Mr. M. A. N. Hydari, Secretary, General (Archæological) Department, whose interest in the work of my Department has been manifested in many ways, and whose sound scholarship and balanced judgment have helped me in the solution of many critical problems. To Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, I.C.S., the Financial Minister, I am under obligations for his sympathetic help in financial matters, without which it would not have been possible to develop my plans. And last, but by no means least, I desire to express my thanks to Nawab Sir Faridoon-ud-Daulah Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the Political Minister, for his assistance and encouragement, always generously given in spite of the many calls on his time, which have been a stimulus to the Department in the early stages of its existence.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN : }
15th March, 1917. }

G. YAZDANI,
Superintendent of Archæology,
H. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Month.	Date.	Place.
December (<i>Dat & Bādm m</i>)	.. 1st-2nd (26th-27th)	.. Hospet to Bijapur.
.. ..	.. 3rd-4th (28th-29th)	.. Bijapur to Hyderabad.
.. ..	.. 5th-20th (1st-16th)	Duty at headquarters.
.. ..	.. 21st-22nd (17th-18th)	.. Hyderabad to Bidar.
.. ..	.. 23rd-28th (19th-24th)	.. Halt at Bidar.
.. ..	.. 30th-31st (26th-27th)	.. Duty at headquarters.
January (<i>Bādm m & Isfandār</i>)	.. 1st-10th (28th-7th)	.. Do.
.. ..	.. 11th-12th (8th-9th)	.. Hyderabad to Ellora.
.. ..	.. 13th-23rd (10th-20th)	.. Halt at Ellora.
.. ..	.. 24th (21st)	.. Ellora to Daulatābād.
.. ..	.. 25th (22nd)	.. Daulatābād to Hyderabad.
.. ..	.. 26th-31st (23rd-28th)	.. Duty at headquarters and excavations at Maulā 'Alī.
February (<i>Isfandār & Farwardīn</i>)	.. 1st-22nd (29th-20th)	.. Excavations at Maulā 'Alī.
.. ..	.. 23rd-24th (21st-22nd)	.. Duty at headquarters.
.. ..	.. 25th (23rd)	.. Excavations at Maulā 'Alī.
.. ..	.. 26th-28th (24th-26th)	.. Duty at headquarters.
.. ..	.. 29th (27th)	.. Hyderabad to Bhongir.
March (<i>Farwardīn & Urdī- bihisht</i>).	.. 1st (28th)	.. Bhongir to Hyderabad.
.. ..	.. 2nd-15th (29th-11th)	.. Duty at headquarters.
.. ..	.. 16th (12th)	.. Hyderabad to <u>K</u> hidmatpura and back.

APPENDIX A—concl'd.

Month.	Date.	Place.
March (<i>Farwardīn</i> & <i>Urdī-bihisht</i>).	17th-31st (13th-27th)	.. Duty at headquarters.
April to June (<i>Urdībihisht</i> to <i>Amurdād</i>).	1st April to 18th June (28th <i>Urdībihisht</i> to 13th <i>Amurdād</i>)	.. Do.
..	19th (14th)	.. Hyderabad to Rajkonda.
..	20th (15th)	.. Rajkonda to Hyderabad.
..	21st-30th (16th-25th)	.. Duty at headquarters
July (<i>Amurdād</i> & <i>Shahrivar</i>)	1st-22nd (26th-16th)	.. Do.
..	23rd (17th)	.. Hyderabad to Patancheru and back.
..	24th-25th (18th-19th)	.. Duty at headquarters.
..	26th (20th)	.. Hyderabad to Gulbarga.
..	27th (21st)	.. Halt at Gulbarga.
..	28th (22nd)	.. Gulbarga to Chitapūr.
..	29th (23rd)	.. Halt at Chitapūr.
..	30th (24th)	.. Chitapur to Hyderabad.
..	31st (25th)	.. Duty at headquarters.
August to October (<i>Shahrivar</i> to <i>Aban</i>)	1st August to 5th October. (26th <i>Shahrivar</i> to 30th <i>Aban</i>)	.. Do.

APPENDIX B.

Expenditure on the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad, during the year, 7th October, 1915 to 5th October, 1916 (1325 Fasli).

Salaries :—

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Superintendent (B.G. Rs. 500—50—600) ..	6,616	2	0			
Contribution (B.G. Rs. 62—8—0) ..	875	0	0			
House Rent (Rs. 75) ..	570	15	5			
Establishment ..	2,542	0	0			
Temporary Establishment ..	126	9	7			
Grain Compensation ..	36	0	0			
					10,766	11 0

Travelling allowances :—

Superintendent ..	1,628	10	8			
Establishment ..	652	8	11			
					2,281	3 7

Contingencies :—

Fixed Contingencies ..	397	5	4			
Livery for peons ..	20	0	0			
Purchase of books ..	584	0	0			
Printing charges ..	1,300	0	0			
Service postage ..	100	0	0			
Purchase of furniture ..	425	0	0			
					2,826	5 4

Supplies and Services :—

Purchase of Drawing, Survey and Photographic instruments ..	387	0	10			
					387	0 10

GRAND TOTAL .. 16,261 4 9
(B.G. 13,938 4 0)

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the expenditure on the Conservation and the Survey of Ancient Monuments in the Hyderabad State, during the year, 7th October, 1915 to 5th October, 1916 (1325 Fasli).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Amount spent during the year.	REMARKS.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Hyderabad	Hyderabad City.	Repairs to the Bād-shāhi 'Ashūr Khānah.	7,914 0 0	4,668 0 0	Work completed in 24-25 F.
" ..	" ..	Repairs to the Mu-shīrabād Mosque.	4,194 0 0	2,058 11 3	Do.
" ..	Golconda ..	Establishment for the survey of the Fort.	3,150 0 0	3,245 6 7	Completed during the year.
Gulbarga	Fort ..	Repairs to the small mosque.	520 0 0	331 12 3	"
		Carried over ..		10,303 14 1	

APPENDIX C—concl'd.

District	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.			Amount spent during the year.			REMARKS.
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
		Brought forward ..				10,303	14	1	
Gulbarga	Fort ..	Maintenance of archæological buildings.	650	0	0	648	10	4	Completed during the year.
"	" ..	Tombs of Bahmanî kings and Fort.	318	0	0	258	6	2	"
"	" ..	Archæological remains in the district.	412	0	0	228	0	10	"
Bidar	" ..	Tombs of Bahmanî and Barid Shâhî kings and Madrasa of Maḥmūd Gāwān.	336	0	0	335	0	0	"
"	" ..	"	125	0	0	125	0	0	"
		Salary of temporary Draughtsman for preparation of estimates.							
Aurangābād	Caves ..	Repairs to the caves.	1,000	0	0	1,143	2	9	Completed.
"	" ..	Bibi-ka-Maqbarāh	1,000	0	0	917	1	11	
"	" ..	Ellora ..	33,019	0	0	14,508	10	1	In progress.
"	" ..	"							
		Maintenance of the caves.	{ 26	0	0	{ 26	2	4	
			{ 400	0	0	{ 365	1	10	
"	" ..	Daulatābād							
		Maintenance of the archæological buildings.	{ 155	0	0	{ 154	5	4	
			{ 2,500	0	0	{ 2,511	13	8	
"	" ..	Ajanṭa ..	252	0	0	123	0	0	
"	" ..	Aurangābād district.	1,500	3	2	1,500	3	2	
Warangal	Ramappa Temple.	Salary of watchman.	04	0	0	14	0	0	
Total for 1015-16 (1325 F.)						33,252	8	6	
						(B.G. 28,502	2	0)	

APPENDIX D.

List of books in the Library of the Superintendent of Archæology, Hyderabad, acquired during the year, 7th October, 1915 to 5th October, 1916 (1325 F.).

Serial No.	Title.	REMARKS.
BIBLIOGRAPHY.		
377	<i>Catalogue of the State Library, Hyderabad (Deccan), Oriental Section, Vol. II, 1333 H.</i>	Presented by the State Library.
378	Do. of the Nizam College Library, 1915	Presented by the Nizam College.
ENCYCLOPÆDIAS AND DICTIONARIES.		
379	<i>Steingass, Persian-English Dictionary</i>	Purchased.
JOURNALS AND PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.		
380	<i>The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 1916, Parts I-IV.</i>	Purchased.
381-82	<i>The Journal of the Panjab Historical Society, Vols. I-IV</i> ..	Presented by the Publishers
383-88	<i>The Journal of the Mythic Society, Vols. I-VI</i>	Do.
389	<i>The Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. II, part 3.</i>	Do.
390	<i>The Journal of the Hyderabad Archæological Society, Vol. I.</i>	Do.
391	<i>The Journal of the Bangya Sahitya, Calcutta, 1916, 2 parts.</i>	Do.
392	<i>The Ceylon Antiquary, Vol. II, parts 2-3</i>	Do.
393	<i>Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VI, parts 5-6</i>	Presented by the Government of India.
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
394	REPORTS— <i>Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Part I, 1913-14.</i>	Presented by the Government of India.
395	Do. do. do. 1914-15	Do.
396	Do. do. Part II, 1912-13	Do.
397	<i>Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, 1915.</i>	Do.
398	Do. of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, 1915.	Do.
399	<i>Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, 1910.</i>	Do.
400	Do. of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, 1916.	Do.

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title.	REMARKS.
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY— <i>concl'd.</i>		
401	<i>Report</i> of the Assistant Superintendent of Archæology for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, 1915-16.	Presented by the Government of India.
402	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, 1913-14.	Do.
403	Do. do. do. do. 1914-15 ..	Do.
404	Do. do. do. do. 1915-16 ..	Do.
405	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Archæological Department of H.H. the Nizam's Dominions, 1914-15	Presented by H.H. the Nizam's Government.
406	<i>Report</i> on the working of the Archæological Researches in Mysore, 1914-15.	Presented by the Mysore State.
407	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Madras Government Museum, 1915-16.	Presented by the Madras Museum.
408	Do. of the Lucknow Provincial Museum, 1916 ..	Presented by the Lucknow Museum.
409	Do. of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1915 ..	Presented by the Rajputana Museum.
410	<i>List</i> of Photo-Negatives, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, 1914.	Presented by the Government of India.
411	Do. Office of Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, 1915.	Do.
412	<i>List</i> of Drawings, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, 1914	Do.
413	Do. do. do. Burma Circle, 1916 ..	Do.
REPORTS (<i>New Imperial Series</i>)—		
414	<i>Cousens, H.</i> , Revised Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Bombay Presidency, 1897.	Presented by Mr. J. H. Devlin.
415	<i>Führer, A.</i> , The Sharqi Architecture of Jaunpur, 1889 ..	Purchased.
416	<i>Rea, A.</i> , Chalukyan Architecture, 1896	Do.
417	<i>Pamphlets</i> , Archæological Survey of Western India, Nos. I-X, 1874-81.	Do.
EPIGRAPHY.		
418	<i>Fleet, J. F.</i> , Indian Epigraphy—the Inscriptional Basis of Indian Historical Research.	Presented by the Author.
419	„ Indian Paleography (by J. G. Bühler) ..	Do.

APPENDIX D—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Title.	REMARKS.
ART, ARCHITECTURE, etc.		
420	<i>Bennett, T. P.</i> , The Relation of Sculpture to Architecture ..	Purchased.
421	<i>Burgess, J.</i> , Buddhist Art in India (by A. Grünwedel) ..	„
422-23	<i>Coomaraswamy, Ananda</i> , Rajput Painting, Vols. I-II ..	„
424	<i>Fergusson, J.</i> , Cave Temples of India, London (1880) ..	„
425	„ Ancient Architecture in Hindostan, London, 1847 ..	„
426	<i>Herringham</i> , Ajanṭa Frescoes	„
427	<i>Sanderson, G.</i> , Loan Exhibition of Antiquities, Coronation Durbar, 1911.	Presented by G. Yazdani.
428	<i>Stephen Carr</i> , Archæology of Delhi	Presented by Mr. A. G. McClay.
429-30	<i>Thomas, E.</i> , Prinsep's Indian Antiquities, Vols. I-II ..	Purchased.
HISTORY.		
431	<i>Aiyangar, S. Krishnaswami</i> , Ancient India	Purchased.
432-33	<i>Beveridge, A. S.</i> , Emperor Akbar (by Count Noer), Vols. I-II ..	Do.
434-41	<i>Elliot, Sir H.</i> , History of India, Vols. I-VIII	Presented by the Home Department.
442-45	<i>Manucci, N.</i> , Storia do Mogor, Indian Texts Series, Vols. I-IV	„ ..
RELIGION.		
446	<i>Dozy, R.</i> , Spanish Islam (Translation by F. G. Stokes), 1913 ..	Purchased.
447	<i>Hurgronje, S.</i> , Mohammedanism	Do.
448	<i>Sale, G.</i> , The Koran	Do.

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
216	Maulā 'Alī, Hyderabad.	Cairn No. 1, Interior from East	6½" × 4½"
217	"	" No. 2, before excavation	"
218	"	" " Loose stone-packing over the cist	"
219	"	" " Cist, View from South	"
220	"	" " Row of pots (<i>in situ</i>) to the West of the cist.	"
221	"	" No. 3, before excavation	"
222	"	" " Stone-packing over the cist	"
223	"	" " Cist with pottery	"
224	"	" No. 4, Loose stone-packing	"
225	"	" " Interior, cist and pottery	8½" × 6½"
226	"	" " Skull, Front	6½" × 4½"
226A	"	" " " Back	"
226B	"	" " " Top	"
226C	"	" " " Right side	"
226D	"	" " " Left side	"
227	Rajkonda, (Nalgunda).	Horse-Pond Hill, General view	8½" × 6½"
228	"	Sri Ramachandra Swāmī's Temple	"
229	"	" " " "	6½" × 4½"
230	"	Jāmi 'Masjid, View from East	8½" × 6½"
231	"	Kachaihrī Hill, General view	"
232	"	Ruined Town, Bird's-eye view	"
233	"	Image of Bhairava	"
234	"	" Vishṇu Temple in the Valley, Doorway	6½" × 4½"
235	Pākhal (Warangal)	Lake, General view	8½" × 6½"
236	"	Inscription pillar, 1st side	"
236A	"	" " " "	"
237	"	" " 2nd "	"
237A	"	" " " "	"
238	"	" " 3rd "	"

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
238A	Pākhāl (Warangal)	Inscription pillar, 3rd side	8½" × 6½"
239	"	" " 4th "	"
239A	"	" " " "	"
240	Warangal	Thousand-pillared Temple, Hanamkonda, from N.E. ..	"
241	"	" " " " from S.W. ..	"
242	"	" Detail of pillar	"
243	"	" " Western Shrine, Doorway ..	"
244	"	" " Eastern " " ..	"
245	Ramappa (Warangal).	Great Temple, General view from S.E. ..	"
246	"	" " " from N.W. ..	"
247	"	" " " from E. ..	"
248	"	" Detail	"
249	"	" Figure-bracket, North side, No. 1 ..	6½" × 4½"
250	"	" " " No. 2 ..	"
251	"	" " " No. 3 ..	"
252	"	" " " No. 4 ..	"
253	"	" " East side, No. 1 ..	"
254	"	" " " No. 2 ..	"
255	"	" " South side, Nos. 1-2 ..	"
256	"	" " " Nos. 3-4 ..	"
257	"	" Eastern wall, carved panel ..	8½" × 6½"
258	"	" Hall, detail of pillar ..	"
259	"	" " Door of ante-chamber ..	"
260	"	" " Detail of Shrine-door ..	"
261	"	" " Inscription on the Western wall ..	"
262	"	" " Detail of ceiling ..	6½" × 4½"
263	"	" " Ante-chamber door, detail of carving ..	"
264	"	" " Image of Goddess in the S.W. corner ..	"
265	"	" Nandi Pavilion ..	"
266	"	Small temple to the North of the Great Temple ..	"

APPENDIX E--*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
267	Ramappa (Waran-gal).	Small temple to the South of the Great Temple ..	6½" × 4½"
268	"	Ramappa Inscription, 1st side ..	8½" × 6½"
268A	"	" " " " ..	"
269	"	" " 2nd side ..	"
269A	"	" " " " ..	"
270	"	" " 3rd side ..	"
270A	"	" " " " ..	"
271	"	" " 4th side ..	6½" × 4½"
272	"	Temple at the West end of Band, Ramappa Lake ..	8½" × 6½"
273	"	" " Detail of Shrine door ..	6½" × 4½"
274	"	" " Female figure ..	"
275	"	Temple at the East end of Band, Ramappa Lake ..	8½" × 6½"
276	"	" to the S.W. of the Great Temple General view.	6½" × 4½"
277	"	" Southern wall, detail of panel ..	8½" × 6½"
278	"	" Eastern wall, detail of panel ..	6½" × 4½"
279	Uparpalle (Karim-nagar).	Main Temple; General view ..	8½" × 6½"
280	"	" " Shrine door, detail of carving ..	"
281	"	Pillared Hall, General view ..	"
282	Golconda	Fort; General view ..	"
283	"	Tombs; Tomb of Sulṭān 'Abdullah Quṭb Shāh ..	"
284	"	" " " Muḥammad Qulī Quṭb Shāh ..	"
285	"	" " " Jamshēd Qulī Quṭb Shāh ..	"
286	"	" Dome near the Tomb of the first Quṭb Shāhi king.	6½" × 4½"
287	"	" Jāmi' Masjid ..	8½" × 6½"
288	"	" " " Another view ..	6½" × 4½"
289	Gulbarga	Fort, Jāmi' Masjid ..	"
290	"	" " " " ..	"
291	"	" " " Inner corridor ..	8½" × 6½"
292	"	" " " " ..	6½" × 4½"

APPENDIX E—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
293	Gulbarga ..	Fort, Jāmi Masjid, Outer corridor	8½" × 6½"
294	Nāgai (Gulbarga)	Kālī Masjid, General view	6½" × 4½"
295	"	Small Temple near the stream, Inscriptions ..	"
296	"	Frieze of Temple near the stream	"
297	"	Ruined Town, Bird's-eyes view	"
298	"	" " Another view	"
299	State Library, Hyderabad.	Diwān-i-Jāmī, Muḥammad Quṭb Shāh's autograph ..	8½" × 6½"
300	"	Risāla-i-Ḥikmat in the hand-writing of Dārā Shukoh ..	"
301	"	Illuminated manuscript, Qur'ān, first page ..	"
302	"	" " Title page, No. 1 ..	"
303	"	" " " No. 2 ..	"
304	"	" " Ruq'āt-i-'Ālamgīrī ..	"
305	"	" " Qur'ān ..	"
306	"	" " (Another manuscript) ..	"
307	"	" " A Persian work on Ethics ..	"
308	"	" " Qur'ān ..	"
309	"	Book cover, Persian workmanship ..	"
310	"	" Kashmir workmanship	"

APPENDIX F.

List of Drawings and Survey Maps prepared during the year—7th October, 1915 to 5th October, 1916 (1325 F.).

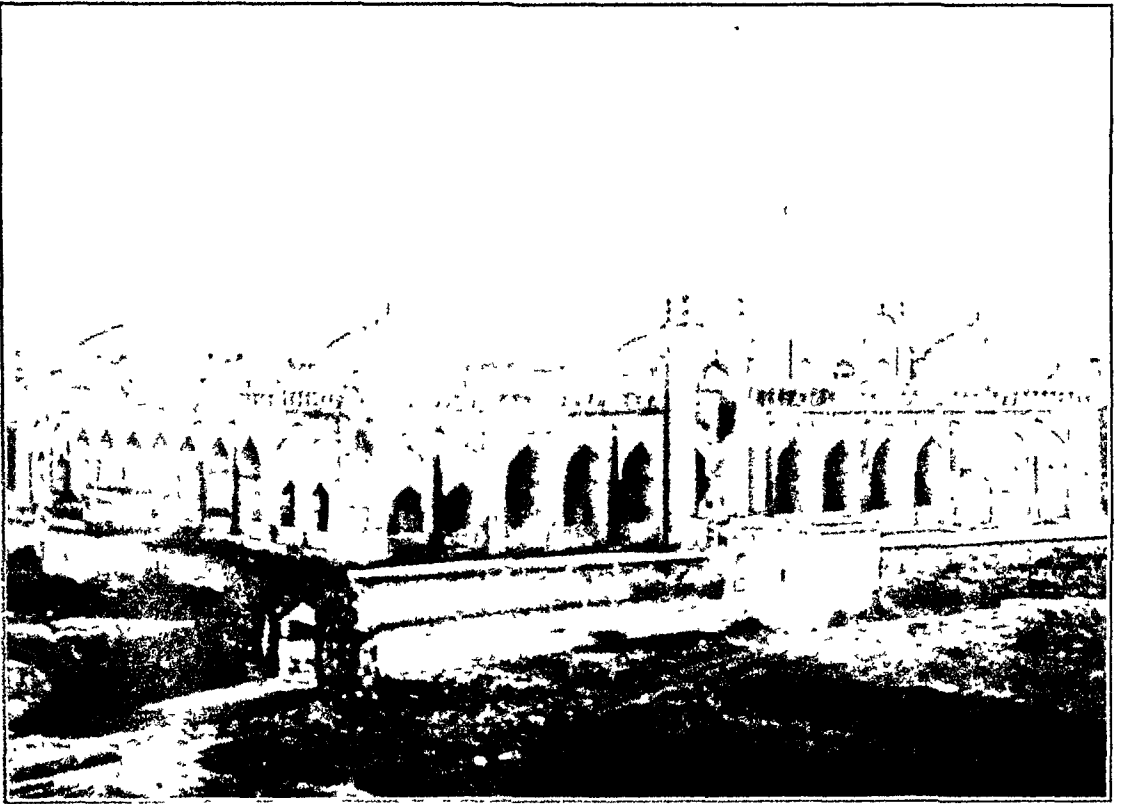
Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
3	Maulā 'Alī (Hyderabad).	Plan and sections of Cairn No. 1, Group N. ..	8' to 1"
4	Raigīr (Nalgunda)	Plan and sections of Cairn No. 1	"
5	Palampet (Waran-gal).	Plan of the Main Temple	"
6	Anwa (Aurangā-bād).	Plan and sections of the Temple	"
7	Aurangābād	Plan and sections of the Bibī-ka-Maqbara ..	"
8	Golconda (Hyderabad).	Survey map of the archaeological buildings of the Fort.	200' to 1"
9	Maulā 'Alī (Hyderabad).	Survey map of the Cairns, Group N.	"

APPENDIX G.

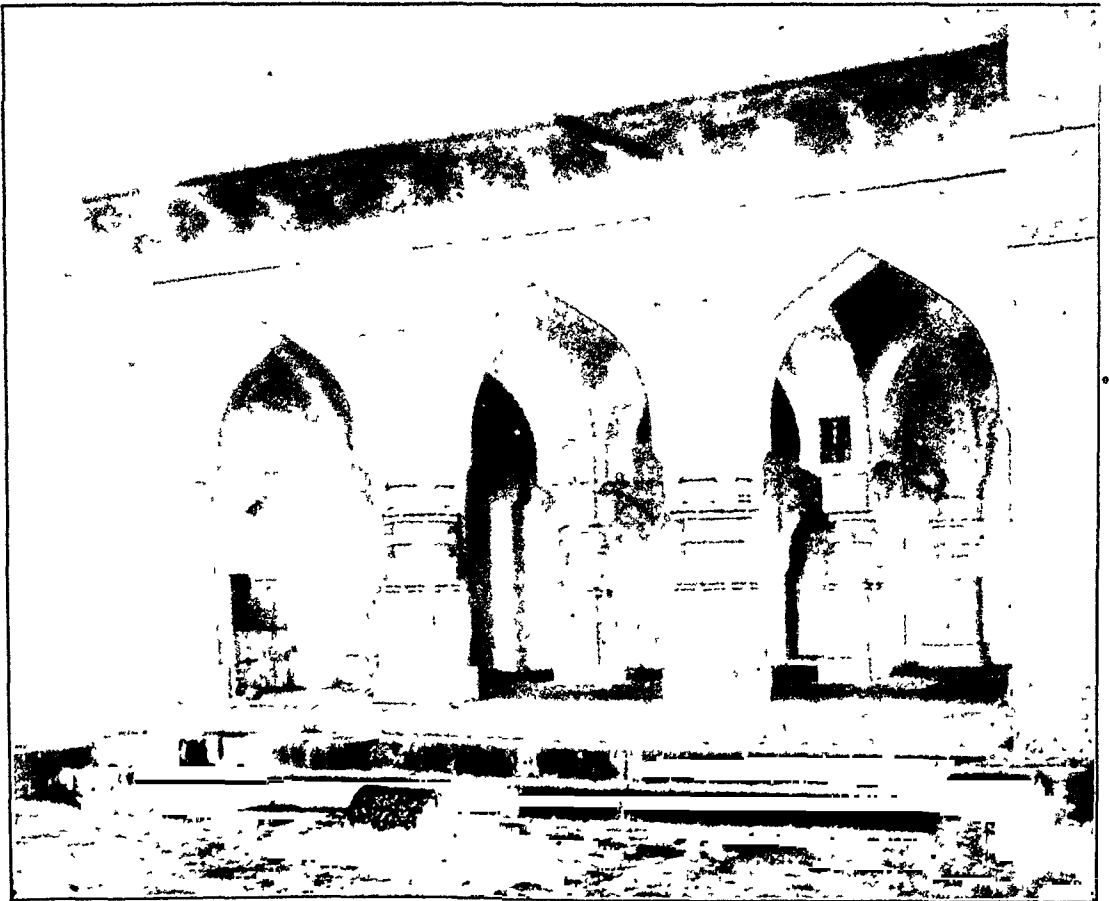
List of Gold Coins dealt with under Treasure Trove during the year—7th October, 1915 to 5th October, 1916 (1325 F.).

Serial No.	Metal.	King.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Reference.
1	AV	Krishna Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar (1509-30 A.D.)	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī Pratā</i> (2) <i>pa</i> Krishna (3) <i>rāya</i> .	God and goddess (Śiva and Parvati) seated.	Catalogue of Coins in Indian Museum, Vol. I, Pl. xxx, 27.
2	"	"	Ditto.	Female deity (Dūrgī), a half-pagoda.	"
3-4	"	"	Ditto.	Ditto	"
5	"	Achyuta Rāya of Vijayanagar (1530-42 A.D.)	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī Pra</i> (2) <i>tāpā</i> achyuta (3) <i>rāya</i> .	Double-headed eagle-monster (gana bherunda) holding up elephants in its beaks and claws, flying.	<i>Loc. cit.</i> , Pl. xxx, 29.
6	"	"	Ditto.	Do. ; a half-pagoda.	"
7	"	Sadāśiva Rāya of Vijayanagar (1542-73 A.D.)	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī</i> (2) <i>Sadāsi</i> (3) <i>va rāya</i> .	God and goddess (Śiva and Parvati) seated.	<i>Coins of Southern India</i> , No. 100; Hultzsch, No. 32.
8	"	"	Ditto.	Do. ; a half-pagoda.	"
9	"	Anonymous (Dated 2nd to 3rd century A.D.)	Flattened globule, with slight protuberance.	A half-pagoda.	"

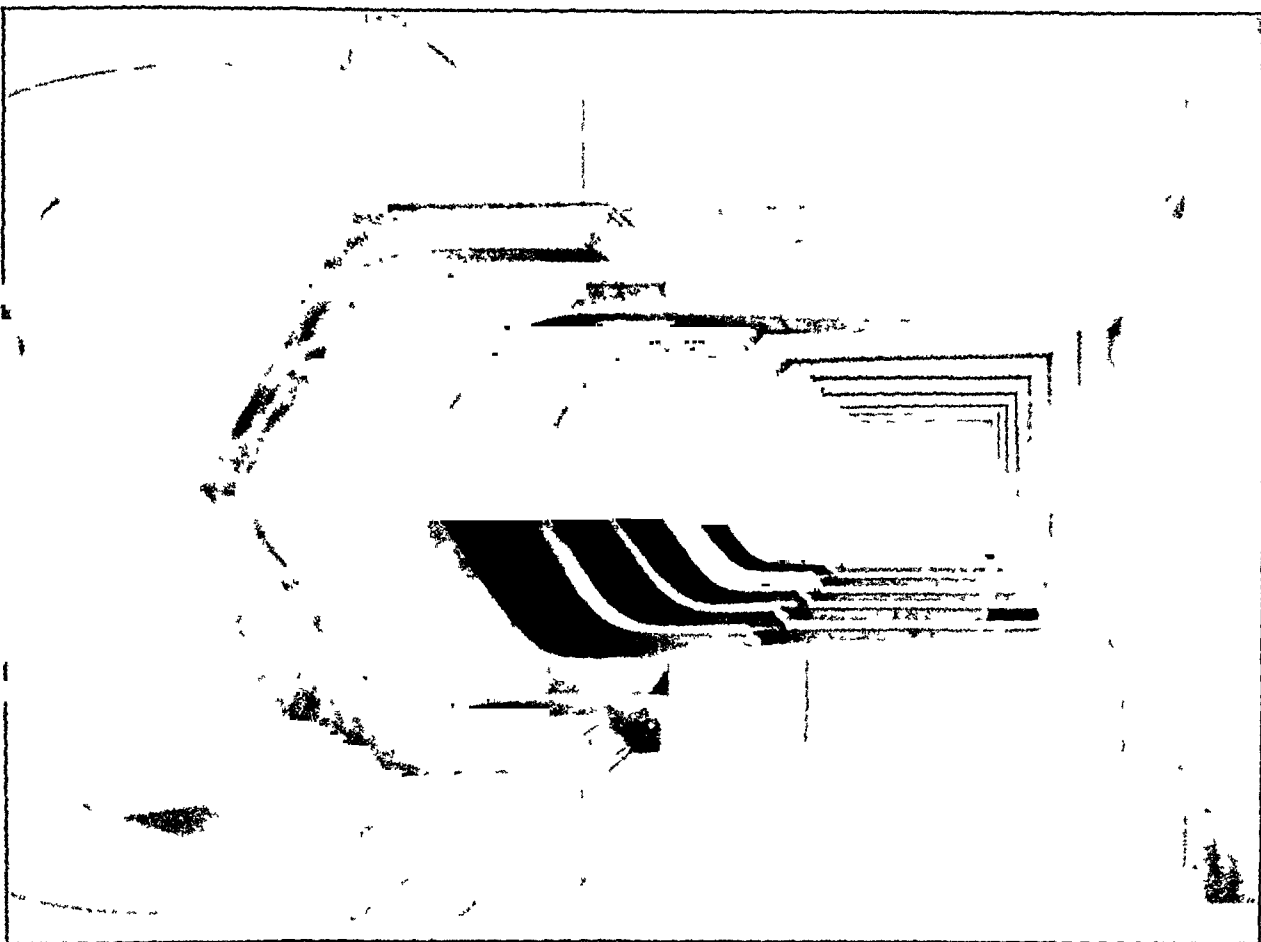
PHOTOGRAPHS.



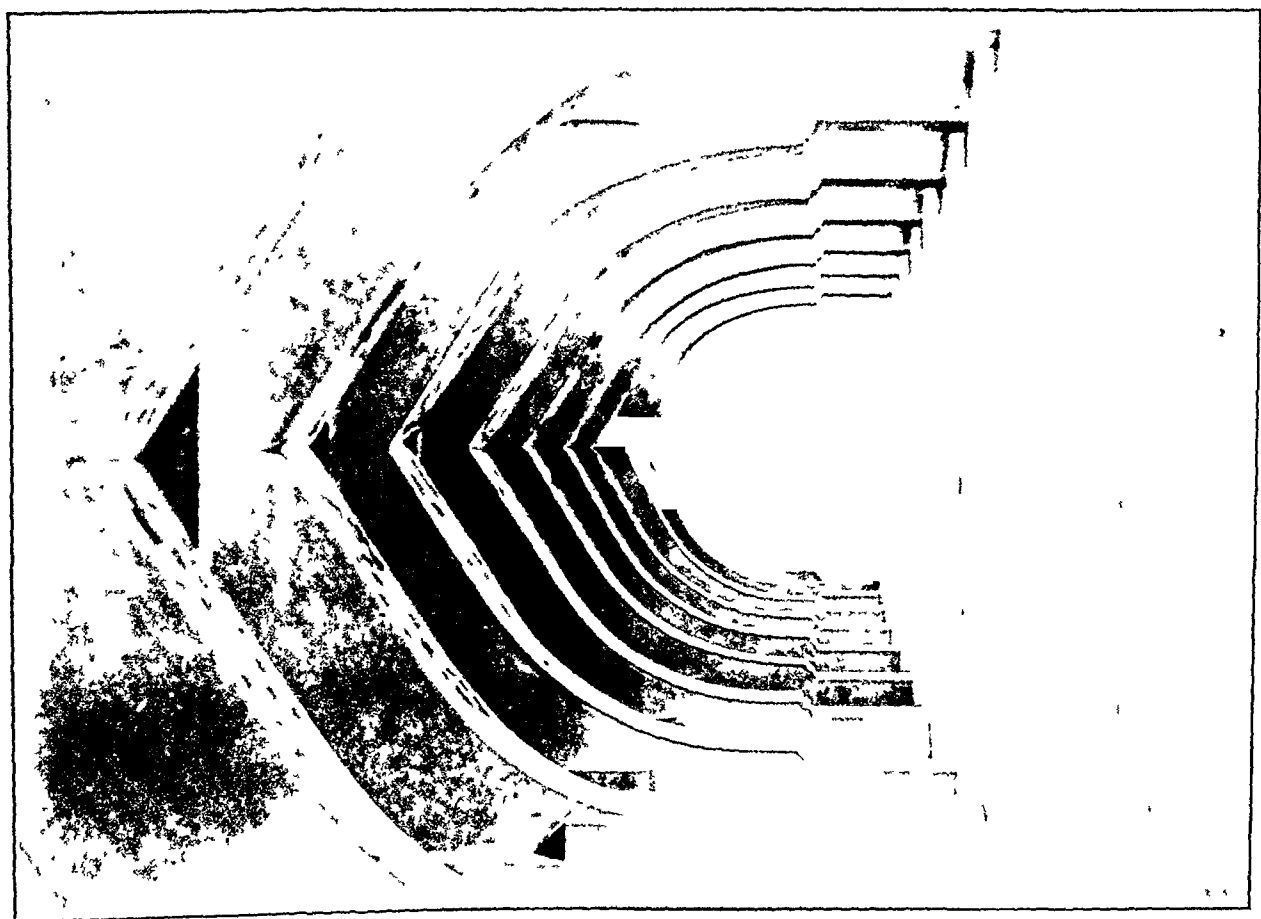
60. JAMI MASJID, FORT GULBARGA.



61. ARAMDAR IMAM'S MOSQUE, JUNNA.

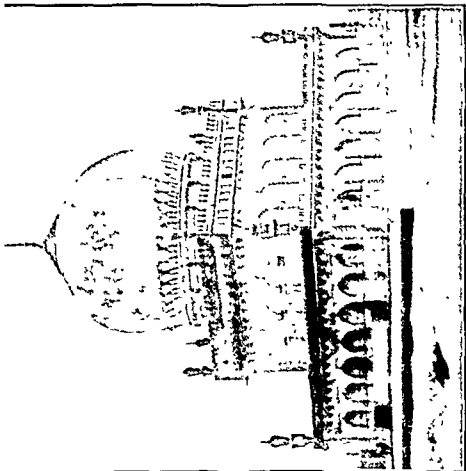


the Interior Courtyard, Gulbarga Mosque

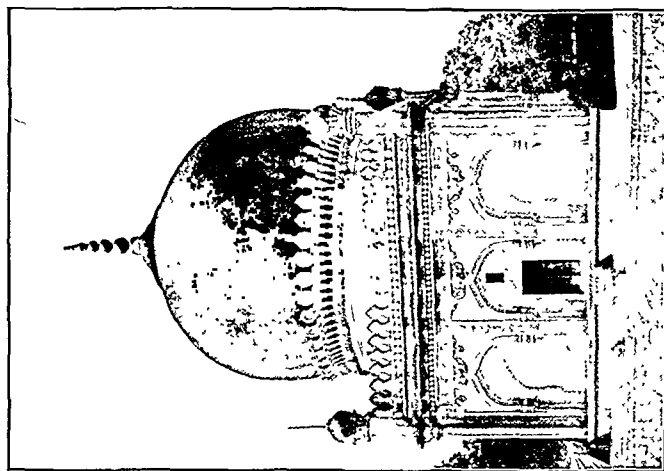


(a) Outer Courtyard, Gulbarga Mosque

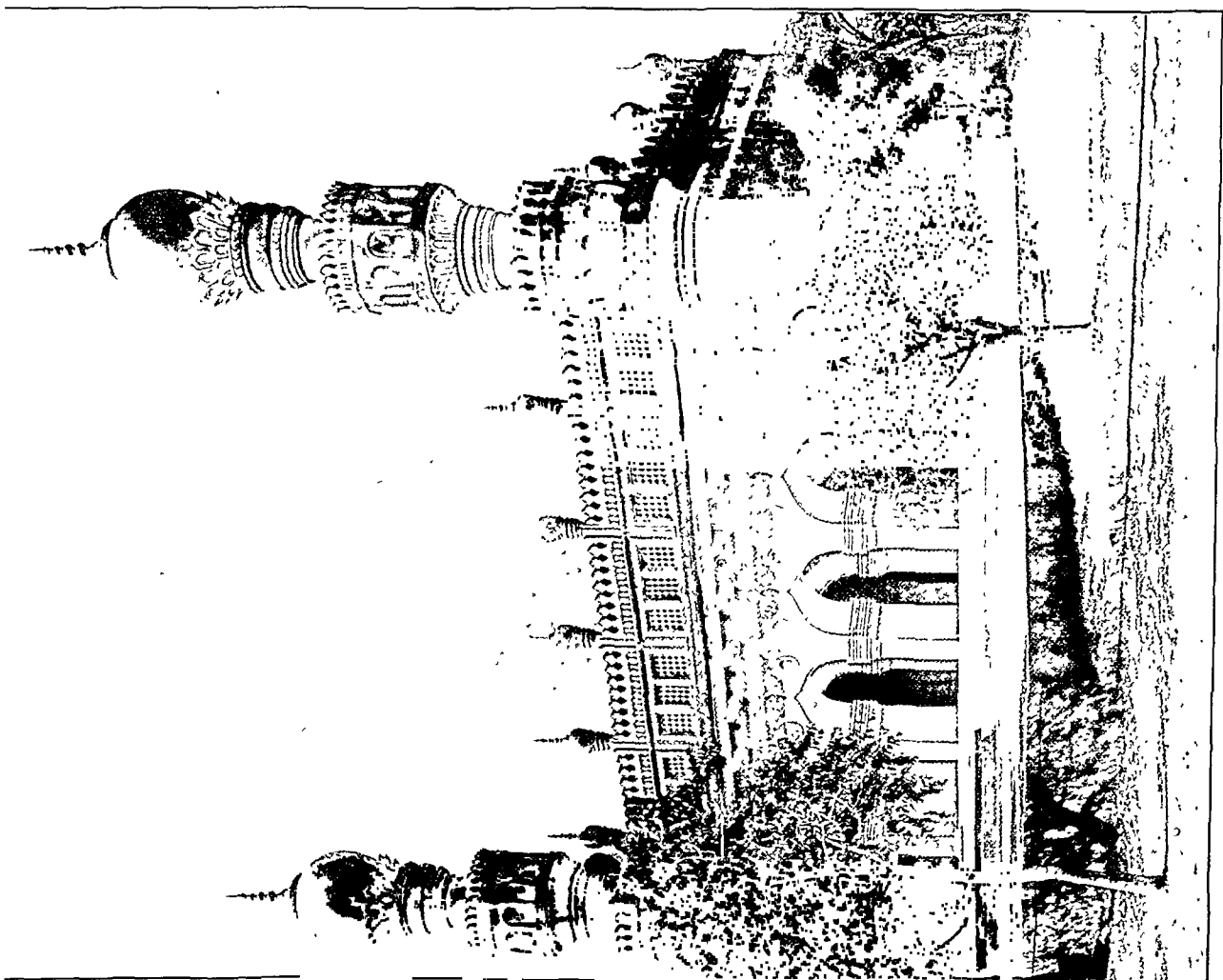
QUTB SHĀHI MOSQUE AND TOMBS.



(b) TOMB OF ABDULLAH QUTB SHAH.

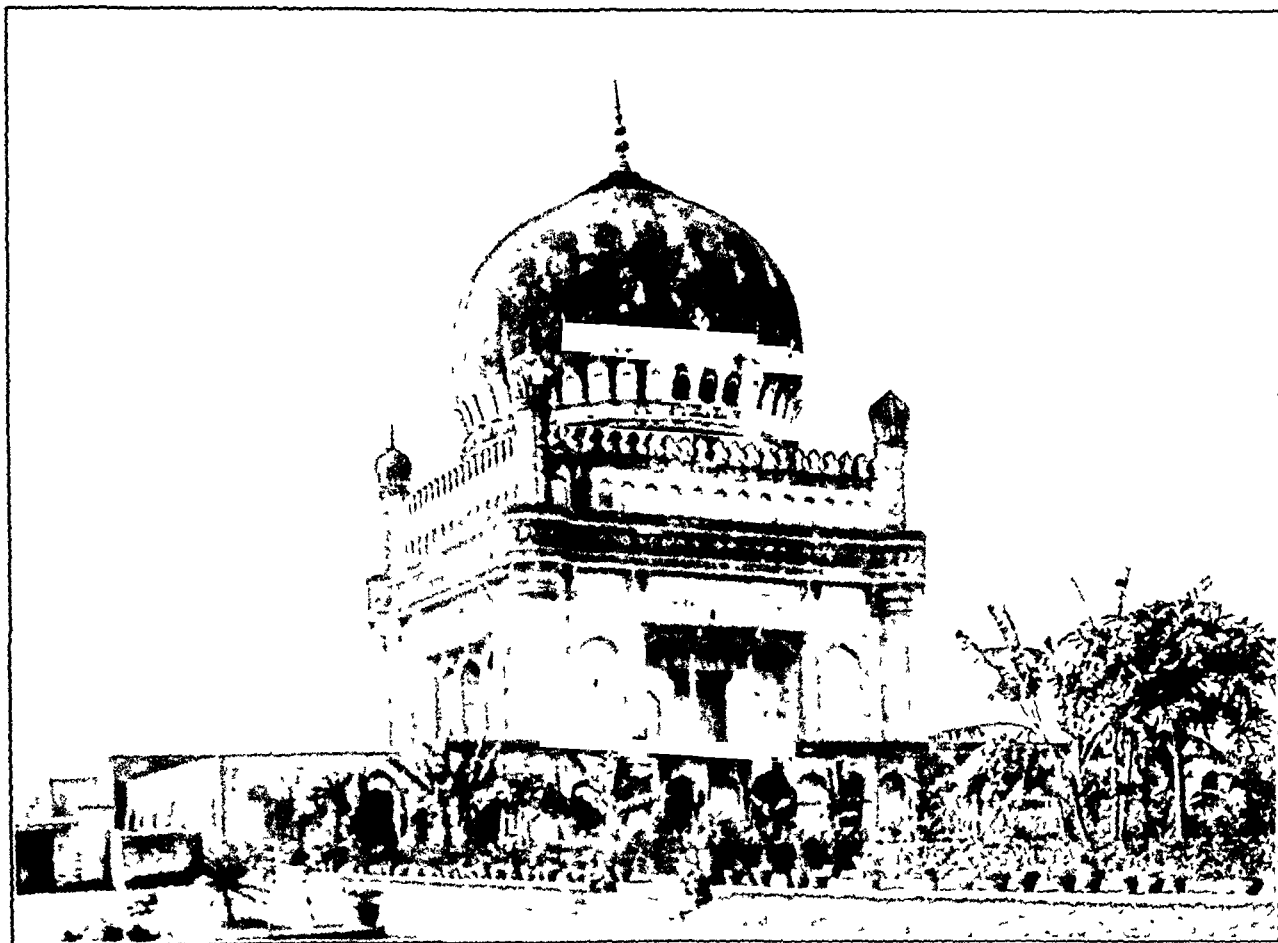


(c) DOME NEAR GATE OF GOLCONDA TOMBS.

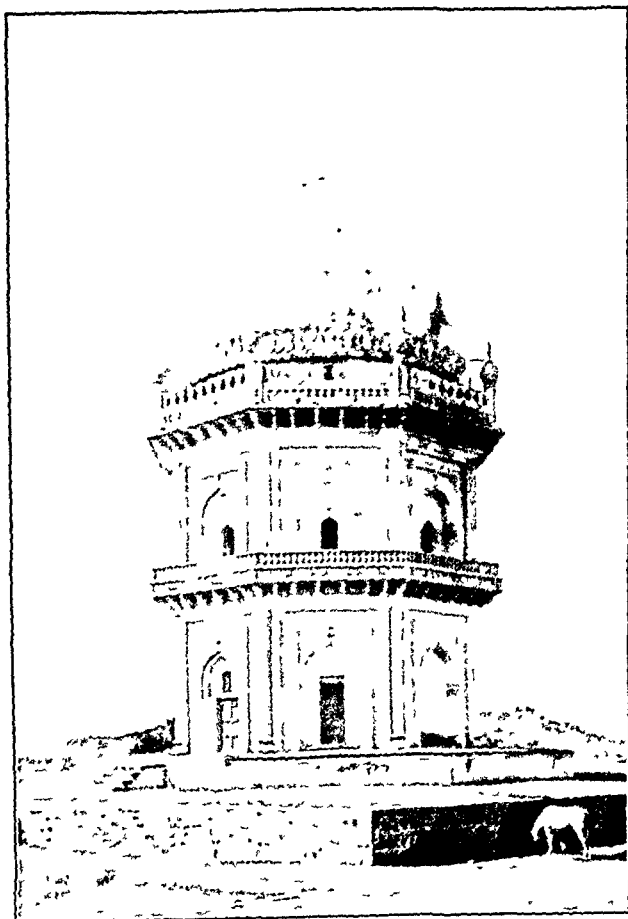


(a) QUTB SHĀHI MOSQUE NEAR GOLCONDA TOMBS.

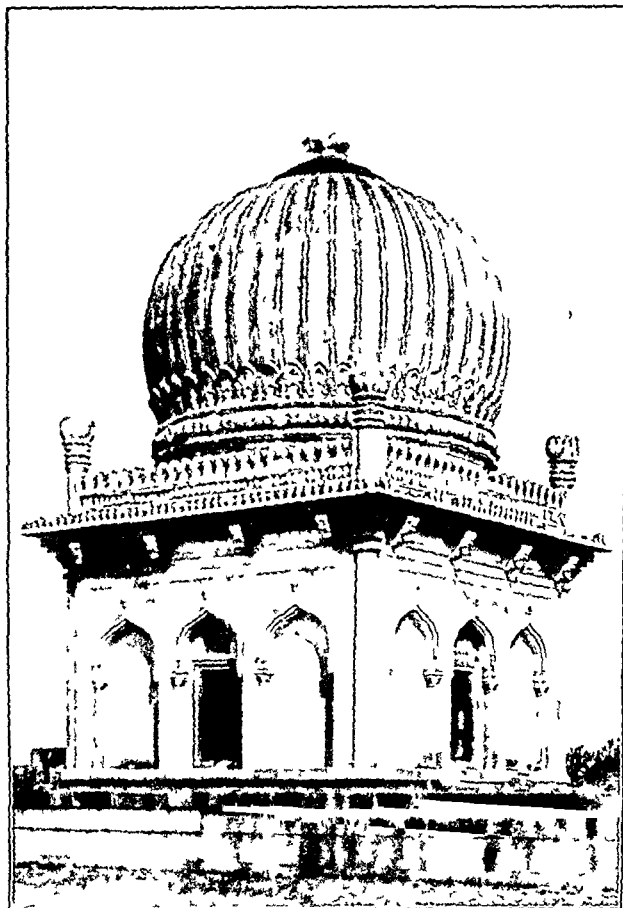
QUTB SHĀHI TOMBS.



(a) Tomb of MUHAMMAD QULI QUTB SHĀH.

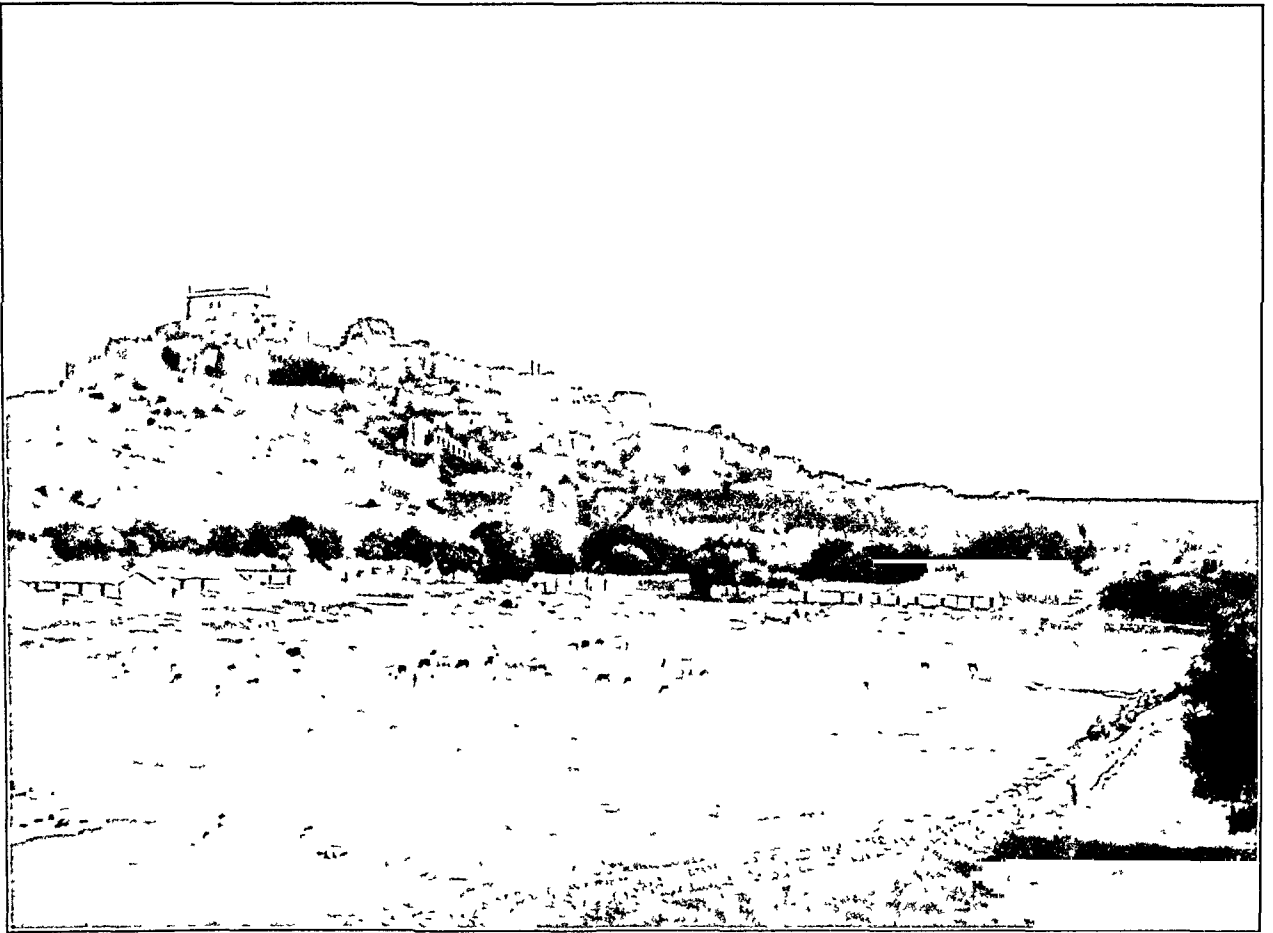


(b) Tomb of JAMSHID QULI SHĀH.



(c) Dome near Tomb of SULTAN QULI QUTB SHĀH.

DECCAN FORTS.

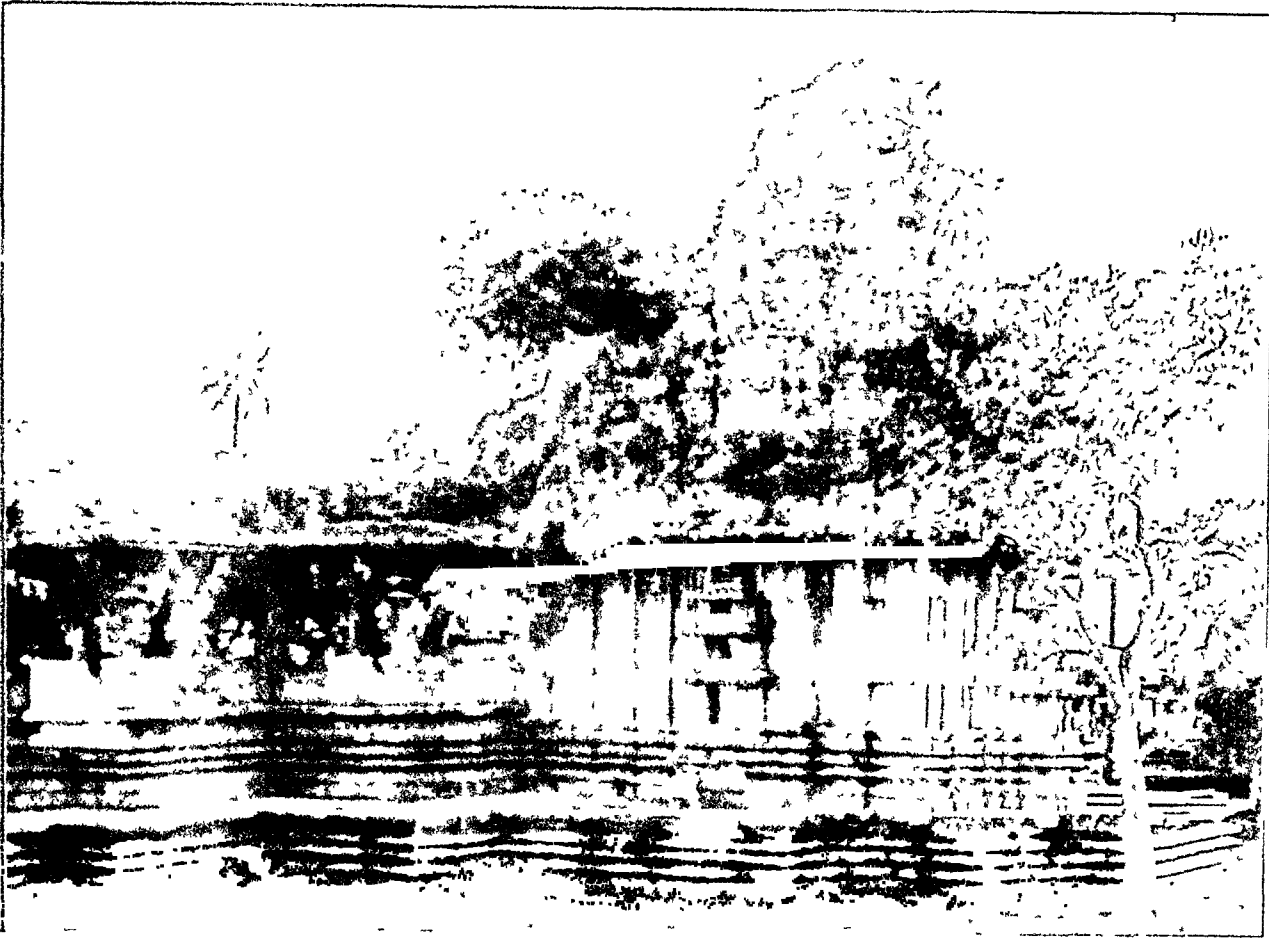


(a) GOLCONDA FORT, GENERAL VIEW.

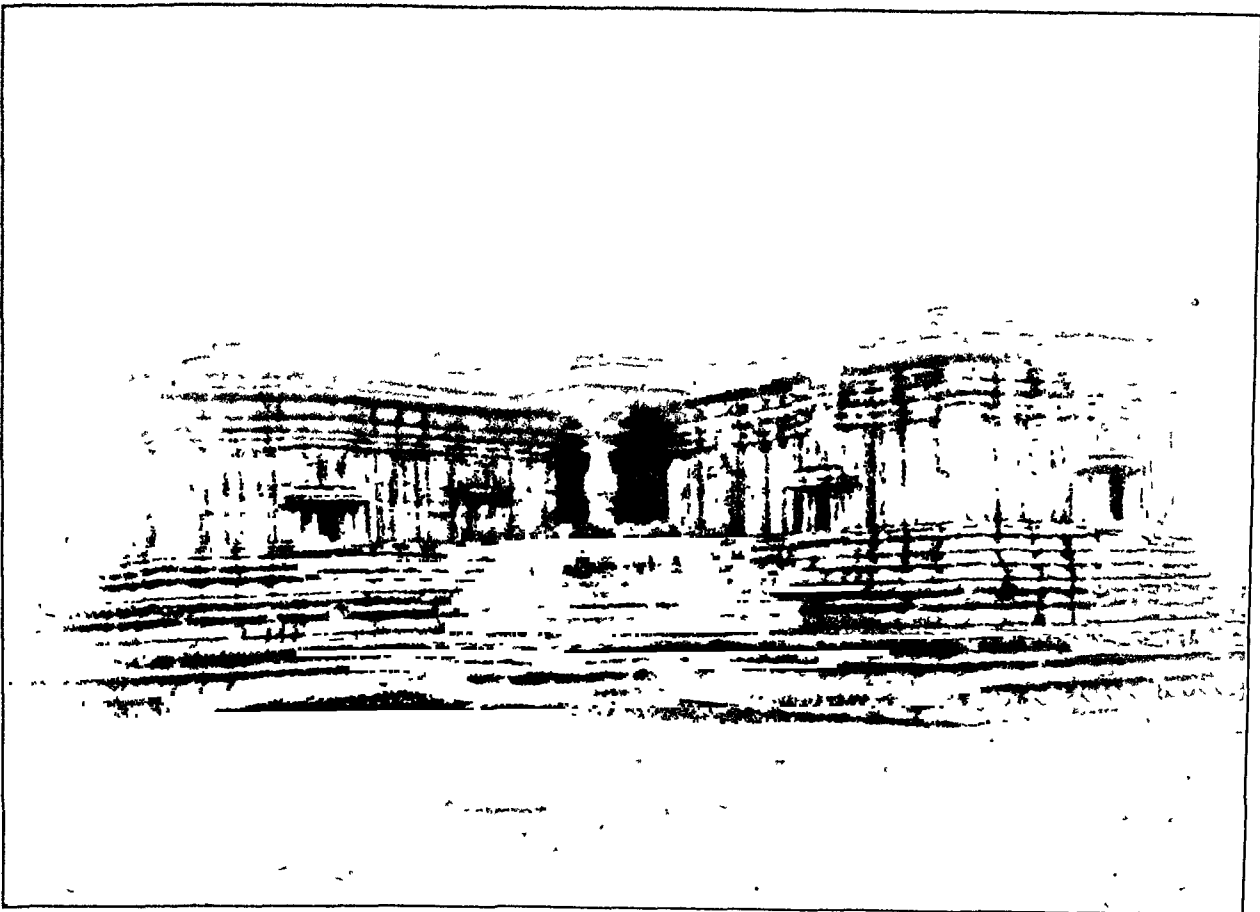


(b) QANDHAR FORT, GATEWAY.

DECCAN TEMPLES

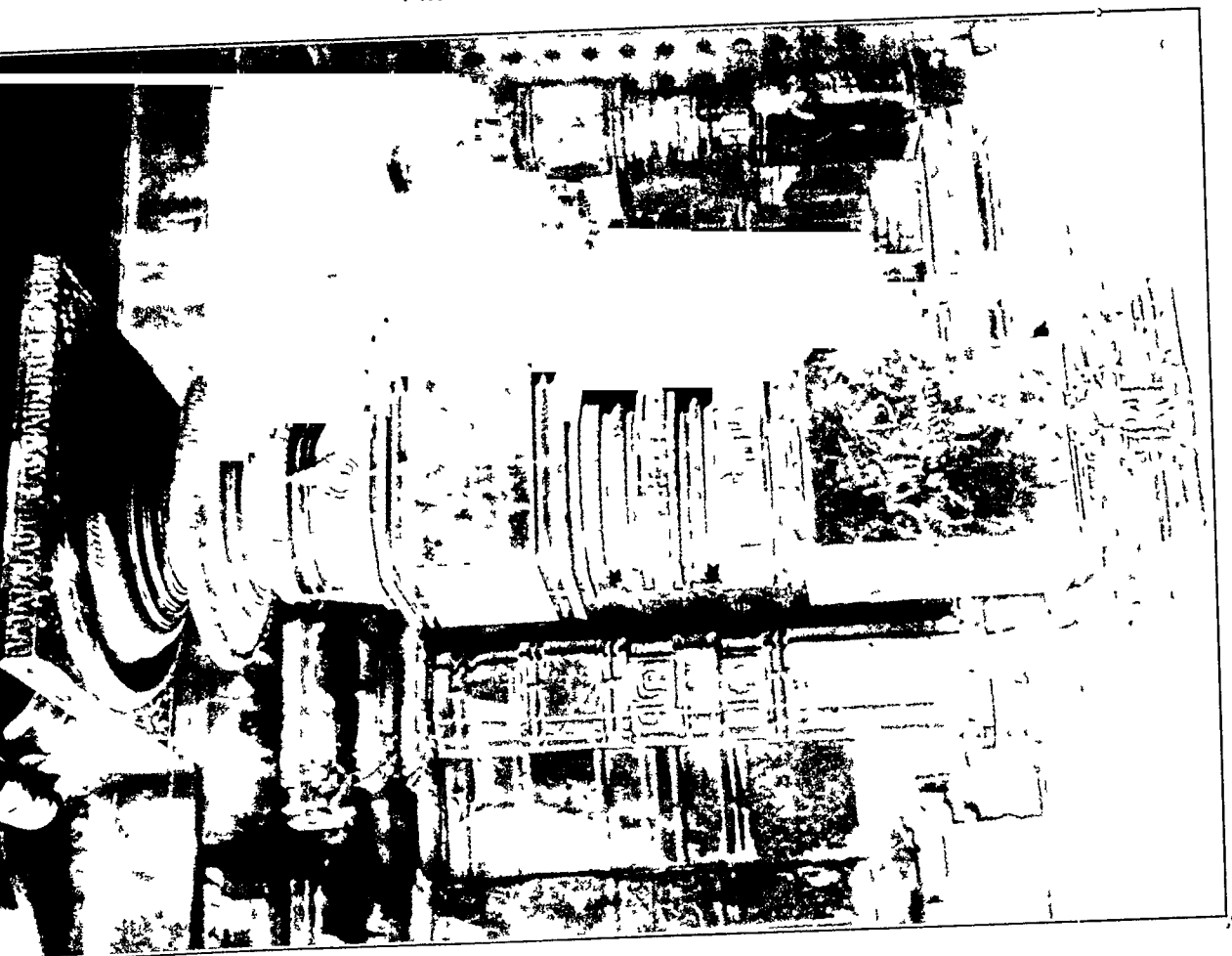


(a) GREAT TEMPLE, PALAMURU (WARANGAL)

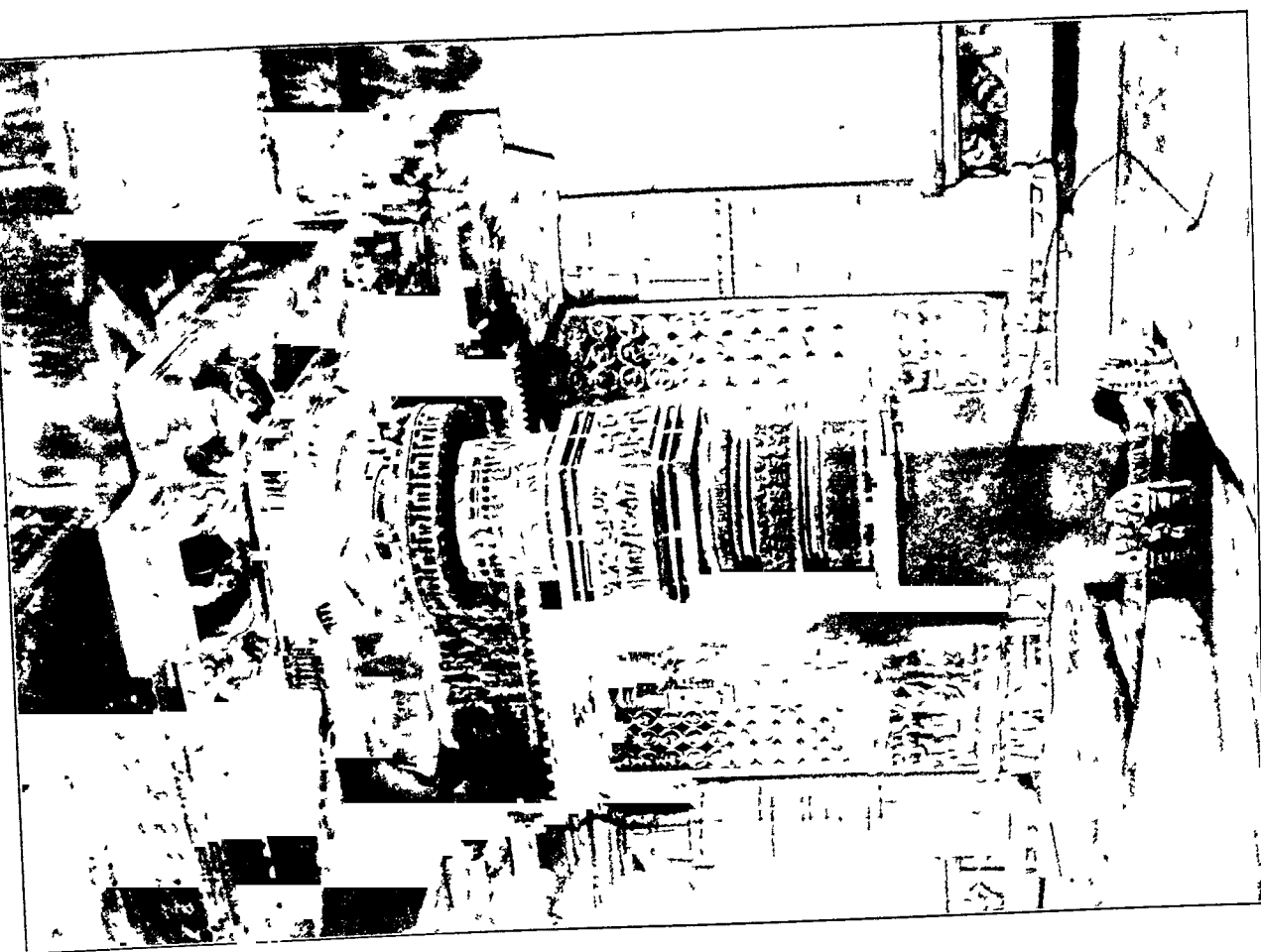


(b) THOUSAND-PILLARED TEMPLE, WARANGAL.

DECCAN TEMPLES—(Contd.).

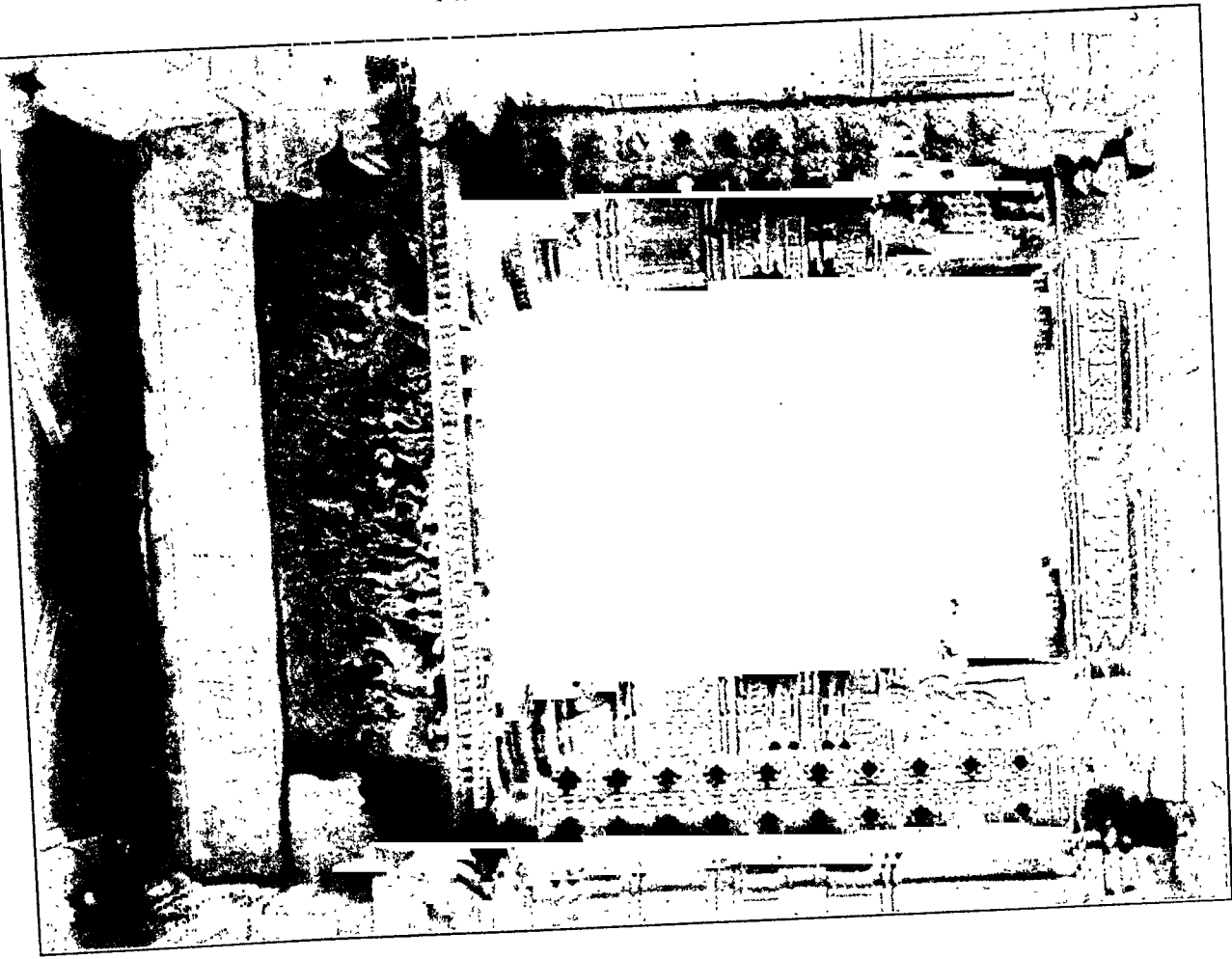


(b) DETAIL OF PILLAR, THOUSAND PILLAR TEMPLE, WARANGAL.

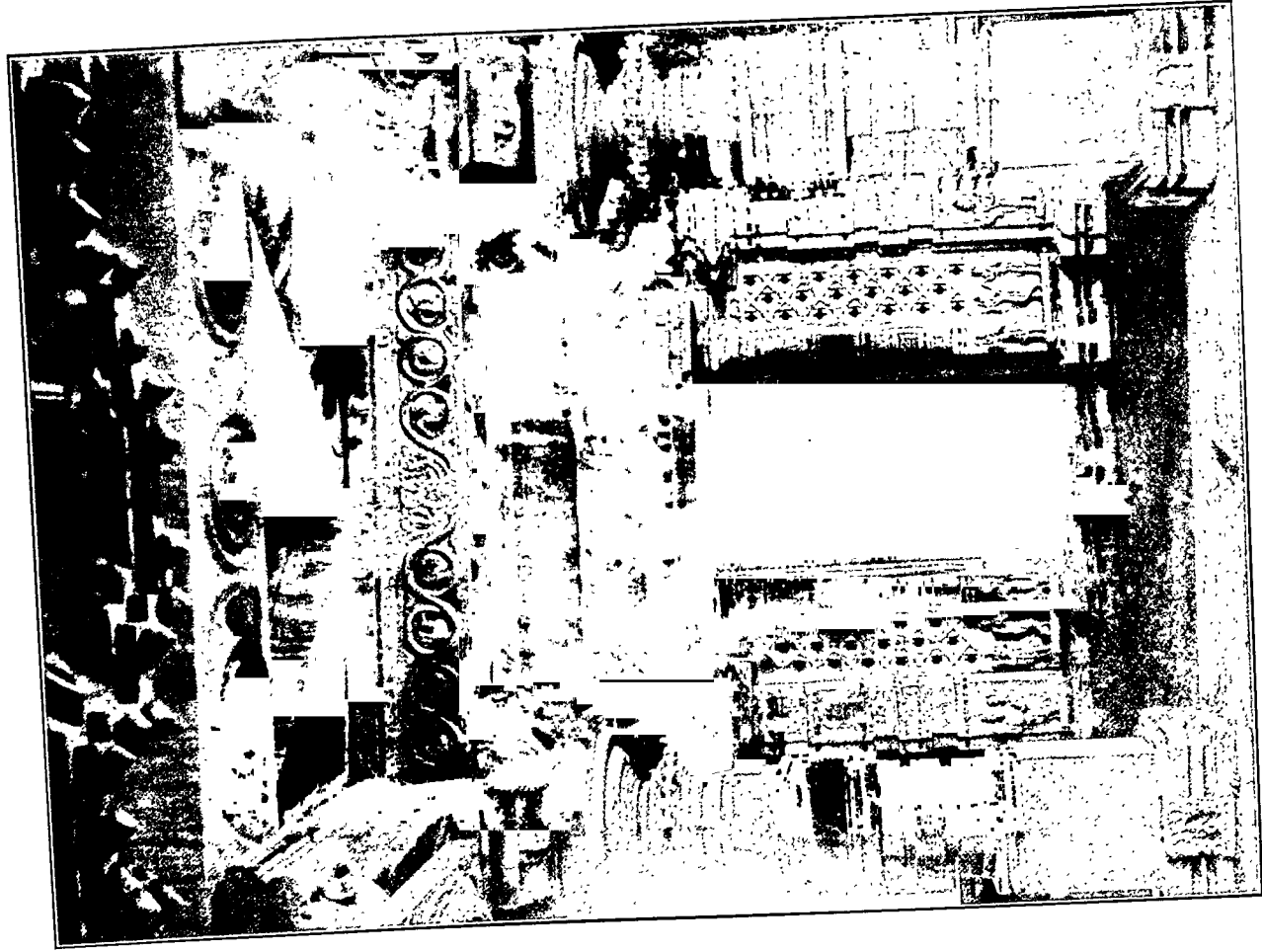


(a) DETAIL OF PILLAR, GREAT TEMPLE, PALAMPET, (WARANGAL)

DECCAN TEMPLES—(Contd.).

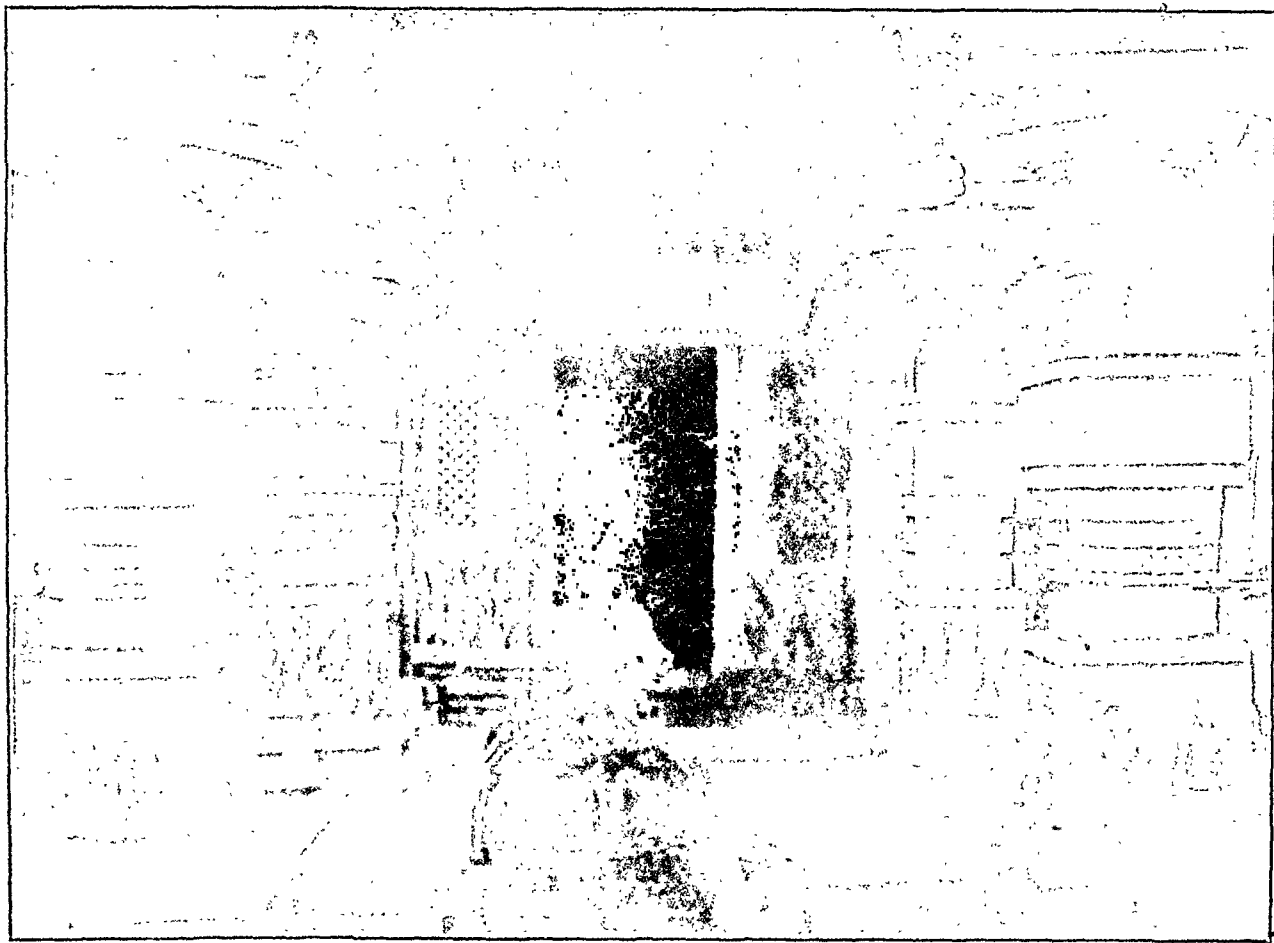


(b) DOOR OF SHRINE, THOUSAND-PILLARED TEMPLE, WARANGAL.

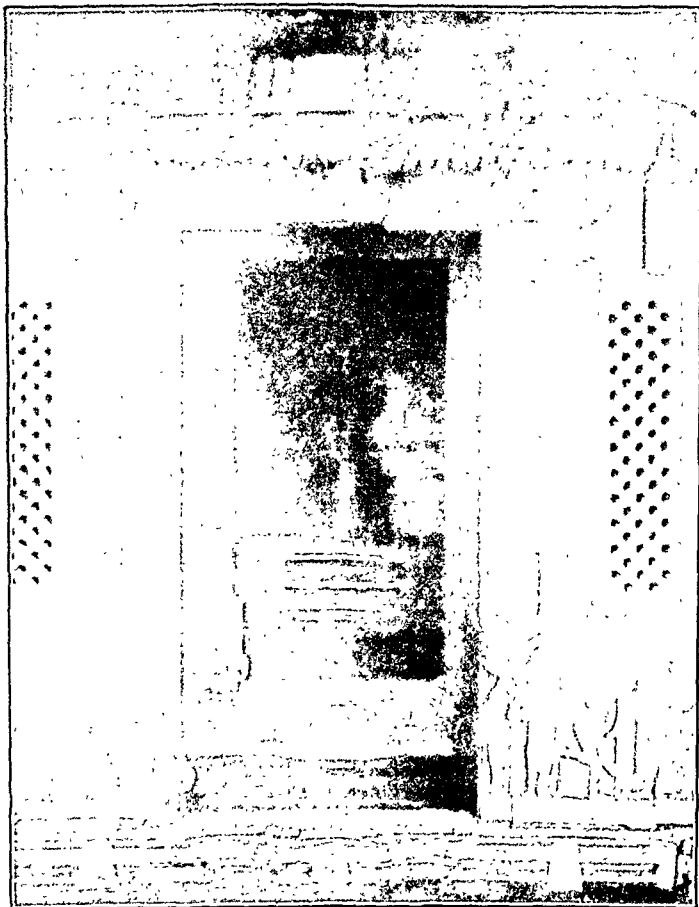


(a) ENTRANCE OF GREAT TEMPLE, UPERPALLE (NEAR WARANGAL).

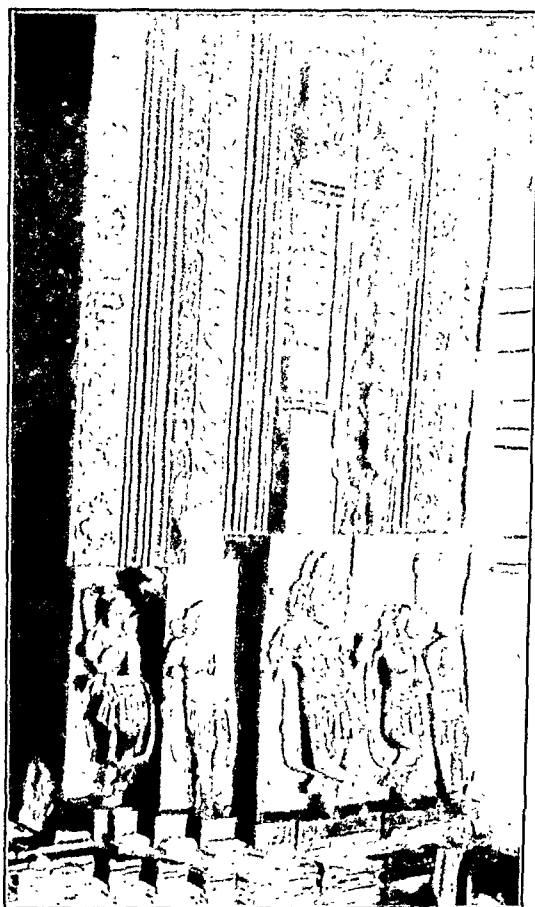
DECCAN TEMPLES—(Contd.).



(a) INTERIOR OF TEMPLE AT THE EASTERN END OF THE RAMAPPA LAKE BAND, PALAMPET (WARANGAL).



(b) DOORWAY OF TEMPLE AT THE WESTERN END OF THE RAMAPPA LAKE BAND, PALAMPET (WARANGAL).



(c) JAMB OF DOOR, GRETA PALAMPET (WARANGAL).

DECCAN TEMPLES—(Concl'd.).

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